PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,759—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

CHUBB & SONS
LOCK AND SAFE CO.
MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.
BOMBAY AGENT:
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	6283	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
P.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Semons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4187	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	6283	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.&O. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
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GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BAC.				
QUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

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PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
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DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
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ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
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TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Aug., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 6th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 8th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 12th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Regliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,228	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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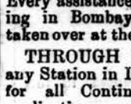

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.
This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Mare Walker Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment.

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At Livery, including Syce, per measure	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10 0
Commission and Continues	10 0
Veterinary opinion as to Soundness	5
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	Rs. 5

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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GENUINE PILSENER BEER

TREACHER'S NEW BRAND.

THIS Beer has only recently been imported, and is specially bottled for this Company by a Brewery whose productions are very much in request at Home. Lovers of really good beer are asked to give this Brand a trial.
Liberal Discount to purchasers of 5 cases and upwards.

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Per doz. qts.	5 8	6 2
" " pts.	4 0	4 8
Per case of 4 doz. qts.	22 0	24 8
" " 6 " pts.	23 4	26 0

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THE FINEST SHIRT IN INDIA.
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USUAL PRICE, Rs. 1-12 EACH.
SALE PRICE,
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"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
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THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
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27th July, 1896.

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HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.
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CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.
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ALL WOOL FLANNELS
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FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FRIDAY, 7TH JULY,
BYRON'S AMUSING COMEDY,
"OUR BOYS."
First appearance of
LOUIS BERESFORD,
IN HIS
GRAND CHALLENGE
10 FOOT PEDESTAL
SKATE DANCE.

PRICES :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.'s
D. S. RICHMOND, Agent. T. EMPSON, Manager.

A CONCERT AND DANCE
will be held in the
G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, PAREL,
ON FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST,
AT 8-30 P.M.
IN AID OF ITS FUNDS.
J. F. PENNOCK, Hon. Secretary.

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VICTORIA ROAD,
BYCULLA.
2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.
First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

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District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.
Proprietor,
I. L. D'AGUIAR.

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AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

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DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.
Price :—Rs. 2per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co., FYZABAD

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With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a system

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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Its expenses of Management, are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

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Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
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FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS
OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.
SOLE AGENTS :
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against AGENTS CLAIMING to be representatives of this LONG-ESTABLISHED COMPANY or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof, or similar Names, without authority.

The Offices, Shops, and Godowns of TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, are situated in the following places only :—

BOMBAY ... ... Esplande Road
BYCULLA ... ... Bellasis Road.
POONA ... Arsenal Road.
MAHABLESHWAR

Th Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name, or any other name than that of "TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a written authority signed by the Manager, and no lists, periodicals, or books are genuine unless they bear the full name of the Company thus :

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 10th August, 1896, at 6 P.M.

A. P. GOULD,
B. J. B. STEPHENS,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

I HAVE made over the entire control of the AGENCY of the CITY of GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY to Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON and Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, who will on and from this date receive all Premiums due and generally transact the Business connected with the Agency.

Wm. D. GRAHAM,
Bombay, 1st August, 1896. Resident Secretary.

WE have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS for the above Company in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. All Premiums due and communications should be addressed to us.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents.
CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects :—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.
(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (30) THIRTY per Share, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1896, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY the 3rd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 27th day of July, 1896.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS & COMPANY,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable Quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES :—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,06,292	9 8
Deposits	"	1,01,06,910	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358	14 2
Sundries	"	1 00,026	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568	11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,32622	14 7
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,936	3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	329,304	13 8
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing done at the Lowest Rates by SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vienna.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ABERDEEN WHISKY

SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,
BORDEAUX.
GENUINE RICH CLARETS,
Shipped by the above Firm,
TO BE HAD OF
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS :—
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.
A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—Yam, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1892.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. Then the Manufacturers. One says I have been using mine 10 years, another cries, Oh ! I have been using mine 20 years, I

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s.* per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s.* 6*d.* per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	"	4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Strdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILOW.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted, Drafts issued, Securities and Coupons purchased, Exchange and exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
Future Souk, Chowk.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cleanses the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolls is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
85 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article, as useless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln," are engraved on the Government stamp, and on every Genuine Clarke's Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle
WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

INSURANCES.

SAFE, SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Security of the CITY of GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is unsurpassed, the funds being now over TWO MILLIONS STERLING and Claims to the extent of over FOUR MILLIONS STERLING have already been paid.
The Company has been established upwards of FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS, and affords all those advantages which must commend themselves to gentlemen about to effect Life Assurances. Amongst these may be mentioned NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES. Paid up Policies granted to those who desire to discontinue the payment of premiums. QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS with INTERMEDIATE BONUSES payable in the event of death between the periods of Division and the IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of CLAIMS on proof of death and title.
For further particulars apply to—
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents.
CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE Co.,
44, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers— In Bombay		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares,	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,412½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	1,245xd
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	16, p.a.	167
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	a l	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	£20
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,000	1,100	all	100 Nil	760 71
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345				
Aurungabad ...	500	1,000	1,000	--	1,000
B. M. Co. Ld.					
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum) ...	871	50	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	940
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	715
Bombay New National Manfg. Co. Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000		730
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	850
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,750
China Mills Co Ld ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,060
City of Bombay Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W ...	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills ...	500	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	670
Comrs Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	710
Currimbhoy Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,185
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.35	665
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	650
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	695
Framjee Petit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	900
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	800
Hingunghat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	680
Howard ...					
Balloughs ...	1,800	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	700
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	620
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	925
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	25	785
Jaffer Alli ...	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	270
Jewraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,110
Jubilee Mills ...	843	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khandesh ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khanderao Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	920
Leopold ...	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	200
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,220
Madras United ...	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	2,550
Mahalaxmee...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Mahboob Shah Mills(Gulburga) ...	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,880
Mazagon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S.R.M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madras Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Western ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	670
Oriental ...	6,735	625	625	dvd Rs20	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,425
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,075
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,335
Sassoon ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,310
Sholapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,810
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,060
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta ...	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	410
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	340
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,600	500	500	25	455
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	860
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	760
Swadeshi and Alliance ...	1,000	90	500	dvdRs30	750
Union Spinning					
Land Manufacturing Co...	900	1,000	1,000	50	625
Union Mills Ld	90	1,000	1,000	...	700
Vaishnavchakar Lukhmishankar C. Mill Co, Ld ...	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	555	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,930	1,000	1,000	35	985
Wadia Mills ...	1,875	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar ...	900	1,350	2,350	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	220
Bhownagur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	14	187½
Colaba ...	800	200	200	12	230
East India ...	500	1,338	1,338	dvdRs35	325
Education Society's Press ...	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort ...	150	2,500	500	25+80	1,160
French ...	300	500	500	dvdRs60	615
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	163
Khanjee ...	940	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura (Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	87½
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M ...	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Dharwar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	177½
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	35	510
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon ...	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	60	540
Sorab Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart ...	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs60	1,230
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,750	100	100	15	400
Back Bay Reclm	500	50	50	74	57
Badhan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	19	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	12	6,500
Do. New Issue ...	500	375	225	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld. ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	50	1,225
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	12	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld ...	2,500	250	250	5 pr. ct.	250
Indian Contract and Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co ...	4,000	200	175	21	387
Kurrachee Landing ...	800	500	500	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100		105
Port Canning Co ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Scrudy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thacker & Co ...	2,000	100	100	60	1,570xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100		130
Telephone Co. ...	6,500	25	100	dvd Rs1	31½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				Guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
S. B. & C. I. R. Ahmedabad Prantej ...	...	£ 10	...	6.	£27½
The Tapti Valley ...	26,000	500	50	...	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs.	27-2	Nom.
Gold Leaf ...	"	27-9	
Pekin, bar Gold, old ...	"	26-14	
Do. do. new ...	"	26-12	
Australia bar Gold ...	"	26-14	
Canada bar Gold ...	"	26-6	
Sovereigns ...	"	17-2	
Do. Dessoo ...	"	17	
Spot ...	"	25-12	
2m Do. ...	"	25-14	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water., 9-58m., 3-57a. Low water, 2-34m., 3-51a.
Bank of Bombay, annual meeting, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Cricket: R. D. Fusiliers vs. Royal Artillery.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Hoseinee and Thibet entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Horatio, Goa, and Assyria yesterday: the steamer Satrunje left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Maroa and Kaiser-I-Hind left the dock yesterday.

CRICKET.—A match was played last Sunday, on the Esplanade ground, between the teams of Kuka and Daruwalla, which was won by the former by 71 runs. In bowling and batting Kuka shaped very well.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mohammed Behbani, Sheikh-ul-Islam-Zadeh, munshi to the Anjuman, will read and elucidate select passages from the Shah-Nameh.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONVEYANCES IN BOMBAY.—At the end of 1895 there were 8,301 public and 5,416 private conveyances in Bombay. At the end of 1894 there were 8,248 public and 4,913 private conveyances. Ten years ago the numbers stood at 5,392 public and 2,674 private conveyances.

CONTRIBUTION FOR A SCHOOL BUILDING AT BANDORA.—We learn that the philanthropic Parsee lady, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, has made over a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Bandora Municipality for building a school-house at Bandora, which is to bear the name of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.

SERIOUS MILL ACCIDENT.—Baloo Baboo, a Hindu mill-hand, employed in the Jamshed Mill, was, on Tuesday afternoon, fixing a strap on a pulley, when his shendy was accidentally caught in the strap and was drawn round the pulley, tearing off a part of his scalp. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Pretoria, and Delegoa Bay, per extra s. s. Crescent, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day (Thursday).—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Thursday). Only articles especially superscribed for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

HOCKEY MATCH: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Satara.—The above teams will play, this evening, commencing at 5-15, sharp. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—Goul; C. D. Frost; backs: A. C. Green and G. S. Curtiss; ½ backs: J. B. Stephens, Hon. P. Thesiger, and A. H. Hussey; V. E. Booth, F. Wade-Brown, G. D. Lys, W. H. Cole, and A. H. Froom. X, Bombay Infantry, Satara:—Lieuts. T. X. Britten and A. J. O'Brien, Surg.-Lieut. S. H. McDonald, Jamadar Essak Khan, and seven sepoys.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match between the Gymkana and Rangers' Football Clubs, at 5-30, this evening, on the Cooperage (wet or fine.) The following members of the latter club are particularly requested to turn out, as it is the last game before the team go to Poona to play the Middlesex Regt.:—T. J. Reed, J. R. P. White, E. Good, J. W. Manley, G. Mann, T. Herdon, W. Kelly, Spencer, C. A. Flower, J. Allan, S. M. R. Sheehan, V. C. Martin, H. J. Ollsley, F. V. Joyce, H. McNee, J. Kelly, F. Greene, H. de Burgh, W. Sell, H. Peters, E. W. Flower, and T. Stockbridge.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—Mr. Dhunjishah, of Messrs. Dhuit and Dhunjishah, solicitors, yesterday, appeared before Mr. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and obtained summons against Abdul Latif Haji Abdul Karim, on the charge of defaming Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed. In a suit pending in the High Court, the accused had made an affidavit, in which he called the complainant "a loafer, notorious gambler, and a person fined for misbehaviour by magistrates." He was asked to withdraw the statement, but he would not, and hence the charge.

A HORSE DEALING TRANSACTION.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the charge preferred against J. C. de Souza, employed at Mahomed Nishoor Stables, against Albert Rogers, of Oomer Jamal Stables, in respect of cheating and receiving Rs. 40 from the Bombay Tramway Company, as commission on the sale of four walers. The charge was dismissed for want of evidence, when it was urged for the defence that his Worship deal with the complainant for making a false complaint. His Worship held that the complaint was a "bona-fide" one.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Antone Lazarus alias Harricks, an old offender, was charged at the instance of Inspector Moore, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a cooking pot, of the value of Rs. 3, belonging to Dr. Waters, residing in a bungalow, at Morland Road. On Tuesday night, complainant's servants were taking their meals in a room adjoining the kitchen, when accused entered the kitchen, and having helped himself with one of the pots, was removing the others, when the servants heard the noise of someone handling with the pots, and one of them at once went into the kitchen, and caught the accused in the act. Accused, against whom stood three previous convictions, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Vithoo Essoo, and his son, Harri Vithoo, with causing hurt to one Dhondoo Laximon, by throwing him out of a window on the first floor of a house, at 4th Lane, Khetwady. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that, on Tuesday morning, the complainant was seated in a room, with the wife of the first accused, when the latter suddenly came up, and the complainant, in order to escape being caught by the husband, jumped out of a window, a distance of about twelve feet. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, though the injuries are not very serious, he was detained under treatment. The case is remanded pending the complainant's recovery; the accused being in the meanwhile liberated on bail.

SUICIDE OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Girgaum Road, touching the death of Yesoo Krishnaji, aged eighty years, residing with his wife and son at Mungalwady, Girgaum. Deceased was formerly a coachman, but for the last ten or twelve years he had given up the work, owing to a bad leg, and was consequently supported by his wife and son. On account of general debility and old age, he was tired of his life, and was childish in his manner. About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, he was seen getting up from the verandah, where he used to sleep, and about a couple of hours afterwards he was found missing. On making inquiry, the wife heard that a body had been found floating in a well on Girgaum Road, and had just been removed by the police. She went to the spot, and identified the body as that of her husband, the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the same clothes in which it had been last seen. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

THE SWAMINARAYANS, THE PURITANS OF THE VAISHNAVISM.—Yesterday morning, says a correspondent, there was a large gathering of the devotees of the above-mentioned sect on the platform and round about the Charni Road station, on account of the arrival of Maharaja Shree Vehariialjee Maharaj, from Surat. He was garlanded there, and was brought in a large procession to the temple of the sect. There also was present a large crowd of devotees. This sect, which is styled by Sir Monier Williams "The Puritanism of the Vaishnav sect, or the sect of the Maharajas," was founded by Shrimat Swami Shree Ramanad, in the middle of the 18th Century A.D., in Gujerat. He was succeeded by Shrimat Swami Shree Sahajanandjee Maharaja, who with great many noble reforms made the sect what it is. The description of this great and noble founder may be read with interest by students of religion in Sir Monier Williams' "Religious Life and Thought in India," and also in the works of Bishop Heber, who had seen him at Jaitalpur, near Ahmedabad. The daily preaching in the temple by the Brahmacharnis and Paramhausas of the sect to its followers is passing altogether unnoticed in such a great city, full of hurry and worry, on account of its silent but noble character. The Maharaja has come here with nearly twenty or thirty Brahmacharnis and Paramhausas. Students, devotees, and the general public will find their daily preaching in the temple interesting. Instructive, useful, and beneficial.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A ROOF.—About half-past 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, a portion of a roof of a one-storeyed bungalow, occupied by Mr. Cattel and his family, and situated in the extensive compound of the premises, known as the Hamilton's Hotel, a few yards away from the Old Masagon Police Court, suddenly collapsed, in close proximity and in the same compound, there are a number of other bungalows, occupied by several European families, and though fortunately the occurrence did not result in the personal injury to any of the occupants, it caused a good deal of consternation amongst the residents of these buildings. The bungalow occupied by Mr. Cattel is an old one, having been built about thirty years ago, while other buildings in the same compound have been recently built. At the time of the collapse, a grandchild of Mr. Cattel, a girl about seven weeks old, was lying asleep on a cot, in a room, divided by a partition facing the west and in close proximity of the compound wall. Mr. Cattel, who happened to be in an adjoining room, on hearing the crash, immediately went into the room, where the infant was lying asleep, and timely saved her from being buried under the debris. The report of the occurrence having reached the Byculla Head Police Office, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Nolan, Inspectors Hurst, Hamilton, and Montague promptly repaired to the scene, and rendered assistance in removing the furniture from the room, the roof of which had given way. A party of firemen, belonging to the Babulla Tank Fire Brigade Station, turned up in time, but their services were not required, as no one was buried under the debris. The bungalow belongs to Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaj. Mr. Cattel and his family escaped unhurt, as they were in an inner room, but the child had a providential escape.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ROBBERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of an extraordinary case, in which Syid Ahmed *alias* Syid Mahomed Kohais and Kalenderkhan *alias* Moosakhan, stand charged with theft, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 5,000 in currency notes, the property of Syid Abdul Gunny, a resident of Terikine, Kadur District, in the Province of Mysore, at present temporary resident in Bombay, near Nawab's Mosque, on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. Mr. Mir Aun Alli Abdul Alli, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant in his information stated that he knew both the accused, the first of whom in his conversation with the complainant represented himself as a native of Masulpatam, and a very holy and learned man. About the beginning of February, he, in company of the second accused, who was then described as his general servant, called at the bungalow of one Haji Goolam Rusool Khan, situated on his coffee plantation, near Terikine, and they were treated and entertained as his guests for about a week. During their stay at Terikine, Haji Goolam Russool introduced the first accused to his people working upon his estate as his "morsbid" (spiritual head), and informed the first accused about his intention to proceed to Bombay shortly, for the purpose of making purchases of jewellery, clothing, utensils, and other articles necessary for the occasion of the marriages of his son and daughter which were to take place in the month of Ramzan. On hearing this, the first accused suggested that, if Goolam Russool were to take him to Bombay, accused would, in that case, exercise his good office with his disciples, a very large number of whom had been staying in Bombay, and who would help him in the purchase of the articles, and thus Goolam Russool would doubtless be able to save a good deal of money. Relying on this statement, Goolam Russool, accompanied by the complainant and the two accused, left his native place Terikine for Bombay. Before starting by the train at Birur, which is situated about fourteen miles from Terikine, the four persons called on a banker, named Pattraj Roodrappa, of that place, when Haji Goolam obtained from him eight halves of currency notes of the Madras Circle, of the value of Rs. 5,000; the banker promising to forward the other halves to his agent in Bombay, named Bawaji Gomaji, through a registered packet. In addition to the amount above stated, Goolam Russool had at the time in his possession a currency note for Rs. 500 and Rs. 60 in cash. On reaching Bombay, the first accused, who professed to be well acquainted with the trading citizens of Bombay, secured, with the assistance of one Rajoo Ahmed, whom he introduced to him as his great friends, lodgings for them in Hoozria Street, near Null Bazaar. On the following morning Goolam Russool, accompanied by complainant and the accused, Sayid Ahmed, called at the shop of the agent, Bawaji, and be handed to him a letter of introduction, which had been given to him by Pattraj, and asked for the other halves of the currency notes, which the banker had promised to forward to his agent here. Bawaji replied that he expected to receive them in a few days; whereupon Goolam Russool produced his currency note for Rs. 500, and asked the agent to change the same for notes of the Bombay Circle of smaller value, but Bawaji gave him notes for only Rs. 200, saying he had not got other notes to make up the balance, but had only cash. Four days after the four persons again called at the shop of the agent, who then handed over to Goolam Russool the other halves of the currency notes. On this occasion the agent suggested that the money might be deposited with him, and that he should be commissioned by Goolam Russool to buy jewellery and other necessary articles for the marriages, and that he would for his troubles only charge a small commission, as Goolam Russool had been highly recommended by his principal at Birur. On hearing this proposal, the first accused objected why his friends, Russool and complainant, should pay commission to the agent for nothing, as they were quite competent to buy the necessary jewellery and things of superior quality at a much cheaper rate, and that for the purpose they needed no commission agent at all. After receiving the balance of Rs. 500, they left the shop, when the first accused, took them about the town for about four or five days, showing the sights of Bombay, without effecting any purchases at all. The first accused afterwards suggested he should procure a strong tin box, with a good key for the currency notes in, remarking at the same time that Bombay was a very unsafe place to carry about currency notes of so much value. The accused, who had already engrossed himself in Goolam Russool's favour, got in his charge all the cash and the notes. Having obtained a tin box, accused, in the presence of Goolam Russool and complainant, placed the money, amounting in all Rs. 5,400, in the box, and having locked it retained possession of the key with him for better safety. They then proceeded to their temporary residence, where they kept the box, and after taking their meals, retired for the night, all sleeping in the room side by side, except the second accused, who with the permission of his master, the first accused, went to spend the night in the opposite musjid, on the pretence that the room was too hot for him to sleep. After the second accused had left, the complainant, his friend, Haji Goolam Russool, and the first accused secured the door of the room from inside, and before going to bed they decided to purchase the necessary articles for the marriages as speedily as possible. About 2 o'clock on the following morning (18th February), Goolam Russool was aroused by a noise, as if the entrance door had been opened, and seeing no light about the room, he asked the complainant whether anyone had gone out. Complainant replied that he was lying in his bed. Goolam Russool requested him to light the lamp and it was then discovered that the accused Syed Ahmed had disappeared from the room, taking with him the tin box, containing Rs. 5,400, leaving behind only his bedding and clothes as well as the clothes of his servant, the second accused. They then at once went to the mosque to ascertain if the second accused was there, but he, too, was found missing. Goolam Russool, being an old man, became dejected, and after receiving from the agent the balance of Rs. 1,000, which had been left with him, he, in company of the complainant, took the first train the following morning, and left for Miraj, where, they believed, the accused Syid Ahmed, had absconded as he (the accused) had previously expressed his intention to that effect. Not finding him there, they proceeded to Dharwar, but without any success. In the meantime the Bombay police and the Paper Currency offices in Madras and Bombay were communicated with, with the result that, on the 8th and 10th April last, Goolam Russool received from the Currency office at Madras certain communications. In the month of May following, they discovered that the accused were at Bangalore; whereupon a complaint was filed in the court of the first class Second Presidency Magistrate of that place, and warrants were obtained, and the first accused was arrested. After obtaining him in custody for about three weeks, the magistrate released him on bail. After considerable trouble, the second accused was discovered hiding in a mango garden, at Hibbal, a village near Bangalore, where he was arrested on the 13th June last. Having kept him in custody for about five days, the accused was released on bail. Complainant had since discovered that the two accused, who were known to be in very poor circumstances, had now acquired property, and had lately been spending money lavishly. As the Bangalore court had no jurisdiction over the two accused, complainant was advised to lodge his complaint before a Presidency magistrate in Bombay. Accordingly, the Magistrate granted warrants for the arrests of the two men and ordered them to be released on bail after their arrest in a sum of Rs. 5,000 each.

After the evidence of the complainant and a witness was recorded, the case was adjourned.

UNDER the central tower of Ripon Minster is an ancient crypt which was built by St. Wilfrid of York in the seventh century. Twenty feet below the level of the Minster pavement is an ancient chapel, in which visitors are shown the deep narrow aperture shown in our illustration. This is known as "St. Wilfrid's Needle." The cavity in the wall is thirteen inches wide and eighteen inches high, and pierces through the wall into another passage behind the chapel. Tradition states that it was at one time used to test the innocense, or otherwise, of people guilty of certain offences. An innocent person, however portly, glided through the cavity with ease, whereas a guilty person, however slim or willowy, was miraculously detained. "St. Wilfrid's Needle" is an object of interest to visitors to the Cathedral, and sometimes attempts are made to scramble through it. Portly dames have been known to attempt the passage, and afterwards to require the united efforts of the vergers to extricate them from an unpleasant position.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

FRACTURING THE SKULL OF A REVENUE HAVILDAR.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAPU OTA AND ADRSING OTA.

THIS was a review by their Lordships of a decision of Mr. C. Fawcet, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, on the 19th June last, convicted the two accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or is default of payment, each further six months' imprisonment. Mr. Fawcett further directed that Rs. 100 out of the fine, or such portion of it exceeding that amount as might be recovered, should be paid to the next heir or heirs of the deceased Abdulla as compensation for the injury caused by the accused's offence.

The two accused were committed to the Sessions Court for trial on a charge of murder, in that they, on the 20th April last, caused the death of one Abdulla Inatulla by beating him with sticks. On the night of the above date, the accused were alleged to have assailed the deceased in their court-yard at Avadar and struck him with cudgels, with the result that his skull was fracfured and he died the next morning. The accused are sons of one Ota, who was formerly a police patel of the village, and the deceased was a revenue havildar of the village, as also of the adjoining one called Pardi. About 8 p.m. on the day in question, there had been a disturbance at the village of Pardi, created by some Bheels of Avadar; and the talati and the deceased havildar went there, and the latter is said to have slapped a servant of the first accused who was taking part in the disturbance. On the deceased's return to Avadar, he was assaulted by the two accused in the court-yard. The first accused stated, when remonstrated with, that the deceased had been taking away grass from their court-yard every day; and that he would not let him go this time. The Sessions Judge had no doubt upon the evidence that the injuries on the deceased were caused with stick by the two accused. He did not, however, think that the circumstances were such as to justify the court in inferring that either of the accused had any such intention or knowledge as would bring their act within the definition of murder or culpable homicide. There was nothing to suggest that they desired the death of the deceased. The fracture was caused at the thinnest part of the skull, where comparatively slight force would be necessary to cause it. They were convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, following the previous ruling of this court (Criminal ruling No. 26 of 5th July 1895) and of the Madras High Court, I. L. R., 12 Mad. 359, set aside the order of compensation. The convictions and sentences were allowed to stand.

SIX MONTHS FOR KILLING A BROTHER.

IMPERATRIX VS. IRANGWADA BIN RUDRAGAWDA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 26th May last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide and senteced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case appear in a confession made by the accused before a magistrate. He said he killed his brother Fakirgawda under the following circumstances. On the 18th February last, about sunset, the deceased struck his sister Basawa with a pestle used for making mortar and killed her. Seeing this, the accused got provoked and struck his brother, the deceased, on the head with the same pestle seven or eight times, which caused him serious injuries and fractured his skull. Basawa had kept a she-buffalo with the deceased, and came to ask for it, telling him either to give it back or to pay its price. She was then sitting in front of the house. The deceased refused to deliver the buffalo or pay its price, and told her to go away. After that he beat her with the pestle. She fell down on receiving a blow on her head, and died the next morning. The Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury, said if that story was true, they had to judge whether the killing of a man's sister before his eyes was grave and sudden provocation enough to deprive the man of his self-control and reduce his offence in killing the first murderer from murder to culpable homicide. The jury found that there was grave and sudden provocation, and that the accused had no intention of killing. The accused was convicted of culpable homicide and senteced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said the deceased and the accused were brothers. The former had a quarrel with his sister, in which he gave her a blow on the head with a pestle which killed her. Seeing this the accused took the same pestle and gave the deceased some blows on the head with it, from the effect of which he died eleven days afterwards. The jury convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under part 2 of Section 304. They found that there was grave and sudden provocation, and no intention of killing. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment. We think this is an unduly severe punishment, and we alter it to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE DEWJEE VALJEE.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order for two months. The application was granted.

RE DHARSY KHAKI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of Messrs. Blascheck and Co., petitioning creditors, moved for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not at once proceed with his petition. His Lordship granted the rule.

RE FAKIRCHAND BENICHAND.

Mr. Dinshah Daver, on bshalf of Pannaji Callaji, petitioning creditor, moved for the service by post of the order of adjudication of the insolvent made on the 15th instant, the learned counsel said that the insolvent was at Pali, not within British territory, and that an order from the court for service by post was necessary. His Lordship granted the necessary order.

RE ARDASHIR BOMANJI KANDAWALA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule "nisi" for final discharge, and for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE HASSANALLY RAHIMANJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE KHETSY VALJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the first two insolvents, moved for a rule "nisi" calling upon Shamjee, Nensey and Narsey, the other partners of the firm, to show cause why they should not forthwith proceed with their petition, and why they should not be committed for contempt of court. The rule was granted and made returnable within a fortnight.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Manekial Balgovind; Govindrao Moreshwar, Albert Francis de Aguiar; Jagannath Mahadevrao Kothare; Jeeloo Bapuji; John Perington Murphy; William Peters; and Ranchhordas Hirjee.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

LITTLE RAIN; TEMPERATURE NORMAL.

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure is unchanged in Burma, North-Eastern and Southern India and has increased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana, Central India and Berar. Press

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 5.

THE London Stock Exchange and markets reopened yesterday after the holidays, and Consols declined 3-16ths per cent., say to 113 3-8; while Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 120¼. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 3-16ths per cent. to £64 15-16. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered, at 31 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York also the Metal was unchanged in value at 68 5-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·89¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102, with Paris Exchange on London 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·15½.

Linseed was quoted at 31½d. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and/or next month, tone of the market dull.

The Liverpool and Manchester markets remained closed yesterday for the holidays.

In New York an advance of 1-16d. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 7¼ cents per lb.; and Futures were 9 points higher for September, and 11 for December, at 6·98 cents, and 6·97 cents, respectively.

COTTON, in our local market has been in rather more request to-day by exporters, the purchases by the Mills having been upon a moderate scale, while prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy, with a steady feeling prevailing. Shippers have taken 450 bales, consisting of 150 Bengal, at Rs. 158, and 100 each of Ujein, at Rs. 170; Dholleras, at Rs. 187½; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 172; while local spinners have bought 1,500 bales, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 152-72; 200 Indore, at Rs. 170; and 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 168; Julgaum, at Rs. 170; Dhulia, at Rs. 165; Tinnevelly, at Rs. 197; Morvi, at Rs. 191; Ranpore, at Rs. 183; and Khangaum, at Rs. 182 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market has become firm in tone to-day; but only a moderate amount of business has transpired for shippers' account, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	826 bales.
Wheat	6,851 cwts.
Rapeseed	3,324 "
Castorseed	2,571 "
Rice	1,856 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is very quiet in tone, but steady at previous rates, no fresh business to speak of having been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady at yesterday's closing rates, say 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. No business of importance has been reported, and the market has remained quiet but steady, quotations leaving off on the previous level, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¼d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1'50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day for 3½ per Cents., at 110 1-8 for Money, and 109 7-8 for Account, closing firm at the same rates, with 105 quoted for the new Three per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been very little movement to-day, the following being the changes reported:—Ripon Mills Rs. 20 higher, Sassoon, Rs. 5, and Mazagon, Rs. 2½; Manockjee Petit and Soonderdas, each Rs. 15 lower; China, Luckmidas, and New Great Eastern, each Rs. 10; Oriental and Standard, each Rs. 5; Bombay Flour have declined Rs. 50; and Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Rs. 3.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suit.
8-95—Chitnis M and M—Gungabai vs Kallianji Meghjee—Mathuradas and J.
7-96—J C Cama—Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Dandadoona and others vs Ruttonbai widow and others—Edgelow and G.
Postponed Long Causes.
234-95—J Peace—Crushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khunderao and S.
101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.
656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Katchra and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.
492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.
471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansukhlal D and J, and Khunderao and M.
For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.
567-96—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.
147-95—Framji M and M—Chandoolal Khoobaljee vs Awad bin Omer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadoor—Crawford B and Co.
457-95—Payne G and S—Sakurbai vs Chaturbhuj Nathu—Bhaishunker and K.
144-95—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vundravundas vs Palonji Edulji Mohideen and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
478-95—Edgelow and G—Vithuldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas—J Peace.
221-1594-95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.
493-95—Bhaishankar and K—Laljee Mawjee vs Raojee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.
508-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Panshia Gowan and another.
594-91—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobakar vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joonas and others—J Peace, and in person.
651-91—Muljee and R—Vithaldas Gober and others vs Purbhoodas Narsey and another—Edgelow and G.
182-94—Madhowjee and V Nathmal Narsingdas vs Malharrao Holkar and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
To Confirm Commissioner's Report and for Further Direction and Costs.
245-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Ramsahimal Hukamchand and others vs Sewdhyanmull Hemraj and another
481-95—Roughton and B—John Joseph de Abreo and others vs Munchoobai Balgovindas and others—Wadia and G.
231-95—Crawford B and Co—Gomar bin Awad Sultan N Jung vs Bhimji Meghji and others—M and R, M L Shroff and A H and D.
275-88—Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudev Luxuman—Craigie, Lyall and O.
442-95—M L Shroff—Bhicamchand Nundram, &c. vs Chogmal Buldeo Das and others.
133-93—Tyabji D and Co—Hafizbai vs Kazi Abdool Kurim bin Kazi Noormahomed Parebundi—Little and Co and K D Shroff.
26-95—Little and Co—Mohunlal Karson vs Keroo Babaji and others—M H Khan.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
For Consent Decree.
61-93—Thakurdas D and Co—Rahamoobai Allana and others vs Allibhai Khatas—Payne G and S.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
166-95—Daphtary and F—Narrotumdas Kandas vs Sacoobai—M N Saklatwalla.
428-95—Mulji and R—Gordhandas Khatao and others vs C A Turner and others—Little and Co.
461-95—Payne G and S—Natha Kerra and others vs Dhunbaljee and others—Wadia and G.
7-91—Daphtary and F for pauper—Bai Kasibai vs Khimji Lalji and others—Mirza H K and In person.
145-96—Brown and M—Bhugwandas Chagonlal and another vs Memon Yusuf Haji Ismail—Chalk W and S.
475-94—Balkrishna V N K for pauper—Amtulabai and others vs Ibraham Noordin—Hiralal and M.
528-95—Thakurdas D and C—Fatmabai vs Rahimtoola Canjee and others—Payne G and S.
476-94—Balkrishna V N K—Amtoolabai and others vs Noorroodin Ibrahim and others—Hiralal and M.
147-95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathubhai Bhoja and others vs Javerbai and others—Balkrishna V N K.
869-93—Payne G and S—P. Sabotumdas Ladhabai and others vs The United Merchants Co. Ld. and others—Edgelow and G, and Bicknell M and M.
405-95—Daphtarey and Forreia—Dossabhoy Jamsetji Davur vs Jumnabai—Chitnis M and M.
559-95—Payne G and S—Bai Jamnabai vs Ibrahimbhoy alias Abdulabhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo and others—Thakurdas D and C.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	4	40 p.m.	21	8
Teheran	5	2	40 p.m.	...	21
Suez	5	2	30 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 5th August, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	45	..	1
" Karachi	...	80	..	1
" Madras	...	69	..	6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEWRAJ BALLOO—August 5, at her residence, Bazar Gate, Fort, Valsana, mother of Dwarkadas Vussonjee, and sister of Gokuldas Tejpal, and grand-mother of Cursondas Valubhdas, Goverdhandas Gocnidas Tejpal, and Naraoji Dwarkadas, aged 84.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENMAN—August 2, at 11, Queen's Road, Allahabad, the wife of J. Denman, CS, of a son.
EVENNETTE—July 27, at Simla, the wife of Mr C T Evennette of a son.
METTAM—July 28, at Cawnpore, the wife of Alfred N Mettam, of a son.

DEATHS.

ATHIM—July 27, at Ferozepore, Mr A Athim, late Extra Assistant Commissioner (retired).
SWYNY—July 28, at Trevandrum, of apoplexy, Thomas Swyny, aged 67 years, retired Manager, Resident's Office.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

THE proposed increase in the duties on foreign imports levied by the Imperial Customs in China, which it is said to be the object of Li Hung Chang to obtain during his visit to England, is a matter that directly interests the commercial community in India. The imports from Great Britain in 1894 amounted to 30,000,000 haikman taels (six and a-quarter to the pound sterling), and from India to 20,000,000. To these figures must be added a considerable proportion of the imports from Hongkong, amounting to rather more than eighty-two million taels, the exports to China from that port coming indiscriminately from Great Britain, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries. The *Times* does not exaggerate when it says that the trade of the British Empire (including India) is eighty per cent. of the whole. The exports of the United States to China stand next to those of India, at nine and a-quarter million; one-third more than that of the Continent of Europe, excluding Russia, which does not reach six millions. All the Russias in Europe and Asia only send to China one million and fifty-eight thousand taels worth of goods, though on the other hand the Russian demand for tea raises the exports to that country to over twelve millions. Japan has an interest in the China trade equal to that of the United States. It is clear that an increase in the duties levied at the Imperial Custom House would affect British and Indian exports to a far more considerable extent than those of any other country. Doubtless Li Hung Chang will be sufficiently instructed in the laws of political economy to urge upon Lord Salisbury that duties paid on imports, however heavy, come out of the pockets of the consumer, and that it is the Chinese importers who will really be affected by the proposed enhancement. To any such representation the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary will, of cource, reply that political economy has no more to do with the case than the flowers that bloom in the spring. The amount of the duties was fixed long ago by treaty, and a treaty cannot be set aside at the convenience of one of the parties to it without the consent of the other. In other words, before consenting to the doubling of the tariff England—and let us hope India—must have a commercial *quid pro quo*. The nature of the compensation asked for is not indicated in the telegram. Possibly it may take the shape of concessions in the South equivalent to those secured by the French Chinese territory running with Tonquin. If there be any special advantage that India can legitimately claim in view of an increase in the already onerous duty payable on opium, as well as an enhancement of duty on Indian cottons, now is the time to move in the matter and communicate without delay with the proper quarter in London.

The claim for a revision of the tariff is not unreasonable in itself. The sterling value of the foreign trade of China in 1892 showed a decline of over £6,000,000, owing to the fall in the rate of exchange. The fall in the dutiable value was coincident with a large increase of the quantity of the imports. The basis on which the duties were originally fixed has become completely changed by the decline in the value of silver, and the appreciation of gold, in which China has now to meet heavy liabilities contracted in Europe to meet the pecuniary obligations imposed by the treaty of Shimoniseki. The one resource available is an enhancement of the customs duties—an enhancement that was foreseen as inevitable by every on-looker, while Japan was being disinterestedly advised by enthusiastic journalists in London to make the indemnity as heavy as possible, and thus prevent China from renewing her armaments and paying off old scores. China was unquestionably reduced to severe straits. She was not at the time in a position to oppose any material resistance to the heavy exactions imposed by the Prussia of the East. The intervention of Russia, France, and Germany, which was not foreseen at Yokohama, though it was probably counted upon at Pekin, changed the whole aspect of affairs. The loans required to pay the early instalments of the indemnity were guaranted by Russia, and the money was advanced by Russian and French bankers. The obligations thus incurred have to be met. Russia, France, and Germany have agreed to the tariff being doubled, and Great Britain is asked to do the same. It appears that one of the reasons assigned for requiring the revision of the tariff is the "definite decision" to create a new army and a new navy, the strength of which will necessarily depend upon the resources created by the new tariff. Japan is expending the vast sums placed at her disposal by the instalments of the indemnity in creating a colossal fleet, intended to surpass that of all the European fleets in Far Eastern waters put together. She is also increasing her already large and victorious army, and adding to its efficiency. Under these circumstances neither China, nor her nearest European neighbour who has not yet completed the Great Siberian Railway, can afford to leave Japan a monopoly in great armaments. Neither for that matter can Germany or France, each of whom hopes to create a lucrative trade in the newly opened Chinese markets. Those three Powers have their interests to protect, and they conceive, rightly or wrongly, that their best policy is to sustain China and enable her to recover her military and naval strength as soon as possible. The new artillery has been ordered in Germany; the new rifles in France. Li Hung Chang appears to have intimated that the new-Chinese navy will be "constructed in England upon English lines and with English officers." Is that the commercial *quid pro quo* to which the leading journal refers? That may well be, especially if Lord Salisbury shares the view of the other European Governments, that the impetus recently given to the Japanese preparations render it necessary to restore the balance of power to the Northern Pacific. A Chinese navy "on English lines, with English officers" in the Yellow Sea, would greatly contribute to the maintenance of the *status quo* in that region.

THE Health Officer of Bombay has repeatedly shown that from a sanitary point of view the time has come when the deposit of town refuse on the Byculla Flats should cease. Hence it is that the question of making provision for the disposal of the cutchra which has daily to be dealt with to the extent of nearly 1,700 cartloads has been a subject of frequent discussion of late years, and has engaged the attention of a large Committee of the Corporation. When the matter was first taken into serious consideration, Mr. Acworth obtained from Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, a comprehensive report, in which the cost of three methods of disposal was estimated, and the advantages and disadvantages of each were impartially discussed. The schemes were: 1st incineration, 2nd transportation by existing railways, and 3rd transportation by a municipal tramway. The first of these schemes provided for the erection of Messrs. Garlick and Christienson's incinerators in different parts of the city in separate groups, or in one group on the Byculla Flats; while the second showed how provision could be made for the erection of collecting depôts at given points and a receiving depôt at Chimbhur, and for the carriage of cutchra by the existing railways from Arthur Road to Chimbhur. The third method suggested was the carriage of cutchra by a tramway on the 2½ ft. guage, from Colaba up to Sion Road, and thence by a railway of a like guage to Chumbhur. The latter method was proposed because the Railway Companies were most reluctant to undertake the work, and it was considered that it would not be wise to count upon securing from them a lower rate than that previously charged, *viz.*, Re. 1 per ton. On this basis, the initial cost of transportation by the railway lines would have been Rs. 8,18,232, and the annual charges, including sinking fund, Rs. 4,38,692. The corresponding figures for the steam tramway would have been eighteen lakhs and ten thousand rupees, and Rs. 4,20,738, respectively. On the other hand, the incineration scheme would have entailed an original outlay of Rs. 16,40,000, and the annual charges would be Rs. 2,17,209. The construction of a tramway being the most costly of the three projects, it was practically left out of consideration, and may be eliminated from a discussion of the financial aspects of the question, to which for the present we confine our remarks. The issue has all along really lain between the use of the existing railways and the erection of incinerators. Two and a-half years ago, on the assumption that the railways would charge one rupee per ton for transportation, Mr. Murzban reported that it would be financially beneficial to adopt the incineration scheme. To that extent it is correct to say that the Executive Engineer advocated incineration. But a perusal both of the first report and of the one recently submitted will show that Mr. Murzban has not, speaking generally, committed himself to the expression of any strong preference either one way or the other. He has simply placed the facts on record, leaving it with the Municipality to draw their own conclusions in regard to them.

After the first report was submitted in March 1894, the railway authorities were interviewed and prevailed upon much against their will to accept the task of conveying the cutchra by their respective lines. Instead of demanding a rupee a ton for the work, they are willing to undertake it at the rate of four annas. This of course materially altered the original estimate, which showed incineration to be the cheapest method. The Executive Engineer has, therefore, submitted another report, dealing with both the financial and working aspects of the respective schemes for disposing of the quantities of cutchra actually used at present. The initial outlay and the annual charges of the schemes are now estimated by the Executive Engineer as follows:—(1) Incineration with incinerators erected in three places, Rs. 8,18,725 and Rs. 1,28,172; and (2) the same method with incinerators all erected on the Flats, Rs. 6,50,600 and Rs. 1,21,448; (3) transportation by existing railways, including purchase of land at Chimbhur, Rs. 5,63,002, and Rs. 1,65,042. From this estimate it appears that while the initial cost of the railway will be very much less than that of incineration, the annual outlay will be somewhat larger. A reference to the detailed figures shows however, that the estimate does not take into account the revenue that will in due course be obtainable from the reclaimed land at Chimbhur. On the basis of the rents actually derived from the land already reclaimed for the ten years ending 1893-94, the probable annual average income from this source would be Rs. 54,000 during the first fifteen years, and Rs. 96,000 thenceforth until the land loses its fertility, by which time the expansion of "Greater Bombay" would most likely lead to its being used for building purposes.

Another respect in which the Executive Engineer, who is criticised in some quarters for his "change of front" in not recommending the method of incineration, has made the figures less favourable for the railway than they should be, is the absence of an allowance for the reserve of furnaces that must be obtained if the incineration scheme is adopted. It cannot be expected that all the furnaces will work regularly without fail. An expert who was recently in Bombay, and who has had considerable experience of incineration, has stated that there should be a reserve of at least 20 per cent. of the furnaces employed. The estimated initial outlay for incinerators must therefore be considerably increased before we arrive at an accurate idea of what this system will cost. Mr. Murzban has, however, allowed ten per cent. for contingencies, and certain critics, anxious to demonstrate the cheapness of incineration, are so unacquainted with the methods of calculation adopted in engineering work that they throw doubts on the reasonableness of so doing. We presume that the Executive Engineer has arrived at this ten per cent. for contingencies in the customary way—that is, five per cent. for establishment and five per cent. for contingencies, such as extra foundations, water and drain connections, &c. It may be explained that the 15 per cent. added to the cost of the purchase of land for compulsory acquisition, also animadverted upon, is the statutory allowance when land is compulsorily purchased under the Land Acquisition Act. In considering the financial aspects of the question the fact must not be overlooked that all the cutchra produced at present cannot be disposed of in the fiery furnace. Unlike the refuse collected in English cities the cutchra of Bombay contains little or no admixture of burnt coal, and a great deal of it—nearly one-fourth—is heavy stuff, which cannot be incinerated. This means that even if nine or ten lakhs of rupees are spent on the provision and fitting of incinerators, some 400 cartloads of stuff not disposed of by them will have to be dealt with daily by other methods, together with some 120 cartloads of ashes produced from the incinerators. The Byculla Flats could not for any length of time receive these 520 cartloads of stuff, and they would ultimately have to be carted to Chimbhur at a cost which would certainly not be less than Rs. 500 per day. The engineer's figure of Rs. 32,000 as the cost of each of the three chimneys for incinerators has been called in question, and it is said that Rs. 20,000 would be nearer the mark. The question is one of small detail, and is scarcely worth discussing. But taking the patentees of the incinerators as authorities on the subject—and they are not likely to overstep the mark in regard to the expenditure for fixing their incinerators—we find that they estimate the cost of each chimney at Rs. 34,157. Upon this showing the engineer should increase his estimate for the three chimneys by Rs. 6,471. There is a way, however, in which without questioning the Executive Engineer's figures the estimates for the incinerators can be materially reduced. The royalty originally demanded for each of the incinerators was Rs. 3,000, but upon its being represented to the patentees that this would make the cost so great that the Corporation would probably decide upon some other method of cutchra disposal, the royalty was reduced by one-half. It is upon that basis that Rs. 10,000 has been put down as the cost of each furnace. It is evident from the considerations we have advanced that the royalty must be very greatly reduced, before the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LORD WOLSELEY'S STRICTURES ON THE INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The strictures passed by Lord Wolseley on the Indian Army are much discussed in military and political circles.

The Press hitherto have been silent on the subject, but the *Morning Post*, to-day, asks for a correction and explanation of his Lordship's remarks, apparently so inconsiderate.

LORD CROMER BEFORE THE WELBY COMMISSION.

Lord Cromer, in his evidence before the Welby Commission, deprecated anything likely to transfer the power of the financial control over India from England, and thought it inadvisable to weaken the power of the Secretary of State, who was the natural ally of the Indian Council, and that it would be unwise to impair the power of the Viceroy.

Every member of Council should, he thought, be empowered to write a confidential memorandum to the Secretary of State, but he deprecated managing Indian details in London. He advised a Court of Arbitration to settle matters of economy, such as England's proportion of the cost of Aden, and declined to give an opinion on the lending of Indian troops as being still a burning question.

The intervention of Parliament in some Indian matters, he thought, was harmful, and he instanced the cases of the Opium and Contagious Diseases Acts.

THE NILE RAILWAY.

The Nile Railway has now reached Kosheh.

CHOLERA AT AKASHEH.

Five fresh cases of cholera have occurred at Akasheh.

THE VOLKSRAAD AND THE UITLANDERS.

The Transvaal Volksraad has passed a Bill providing for the education of the children of the Uitlanders in their own language.

THE MATABELE WAR.

Patrol parties continue to harry the Matabele rebels, and are driving them into the hills.

LI HUNG CHANG IN LONDON.

Li Hung Chang had one hour's private interview with Lord Salisbury, yesterday, and afterwards visited both Houses of Parliament.

BIG SCORES AT CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Gloster and Sussex, which is being played at Bristol, Gloster made a total of five hundred and fifty-one in the first innings, of which Grace contributed three hundred and one.

AUSTRALIA *VS.* WARWICK.

The Australians have beaten Warwick by an innings and sixty runs.

THE RECENT WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Although no changes of any importance were contemplated in the recent Waziristan Delimitation, the maps are likely to be revised in certain points. The Amir has already signified his willingness to work in harmony with the Government of India, as far as possible, in all matters affecting the North-West frontier.

THE CURRENCY RESERVE QUESTION.

I have it on the most reliable authority that the views of the experts consulted in India regarding the Currency Reserve question have been generally approved. The mail despatch is expected here next month.

THE LYALL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Lyall Committee has been considerably altered. Many proposals promulgated in 1894 have been found impracticable. It has been decided that the re-organization of the Engineering Service will come into force about the 1st of April 1897.

KABUL NEWS.

The report that Umra Khan has been appointed first Governor of Kafiristan by the Amir is entirely without foundation.

Major Ramsay, Political Agent with Sardar Ayub Khan, is progressing favourably, and there is every prospect of an early recovery.

ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION.

There will probably be three vacancies for accounts examination in November. The Opium admission examination will take place about the middle of January, and the Salt examination early in February.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain Peach has been appointed permanently to the Army Head-quarters.

MILITARY RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Military Railway traffic is open now as far as Mohnyir, including the Katha branch.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SUEZ, Aug. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, the day before yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 5.

Orient steamer Cuzco, from Australia, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Melbourne left Colombo for Bombay on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at 8 p.m., and is expected here on Friday, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Kirkhill arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant, and the steamer Osborne left that port for Singapore on the 5th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	94 13-16
Bar Silver	31 3-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 4.

10 p.m.	78·9

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	83·4

DINDIGUL AND THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

DINDIGUL, situated in the Trichinopoly district of the Madras Presidency, and approached by the South Indian Railway, is an obscure little town, that within the past quarter of a century has sprung into notoriety by means of its cigar manufacturing and its tanning industry. Among Europeans, Dindigul has attained a reputation, inseparable from Indian cigars and cheroots. Although the largest cigar manufacturing town in India, there is comparatively little tobacco grown locally, but it is situated in the centre of a large tobacco-growing country, and what is of still greater importance to the cigar manufacturer, it possesses a dry and equable climate. The earliest venture in making cigars by Europeans was undertaken there some thirty years ago by a retired Madras Colonel, who foresaw great future possibilities for such an industry, but, like most first venturers, the syndicate formed by the Colonel expected too much, and came to untimely grief. Mr. Neuberg, the founder of the firm of Neuberg and Co., of Bombay, was the next to enter this tobacco field, and with great success, the present firm of Heimpel and Co. being the offshoot of Mr. Neuberg's venture. To this gentleman may, therefore, be given the credit of having really founded the cigar manufacturing industry at Dindigul. The next speculators were Spencer and Co., who embarked a considerable amount of capital in the purchase of land, buildings, machinery, and stock. Their factory at Dindigul is well worth a visit. The next in the field were Mengel and Co., now known as G. Mengel and Co., Ld., who, following the lead given by Spencer and Co., invested largely, and opened on an extensive scale. These are the chief cigar manufacturers in Dindigul. There have been for a century back petty native manufacturers, but their insignificant establishmen's cannot be termed factories, nor can their evil-smelling outturn be termed decent cigars. Cultivators and manufacturers are entirely different people, and though manufacturers, formerly combined cultivation with manufacture, they have now abandoned it and purchase the tobacco leaf from the cultivator. They follow the custom of all purchasers of large quantities of produce, and make advances to well known cultivators, who bind themselves in return to supply sound leaf to the extent of the advance made and to accept back all rejections. Twice a year the matured leaf is brought in for selection, and it is in the careful selection of the leaf that the quality of the finished cigar lies. Hands (handfuls of leaves tied together) of tobacco leaves are put up, and an European expert, assisted by a number of skilled workmen, minutely examines each sample. Cigars are roughly rolled of each sample, and smoked by one and all till about an inch of ash is created. The smoke is inhaled to catch the aroma of the tobacco, the ash is then tested, and the manner in which the tobacco burns, whether evenly or not, is studied to judge of the quality of a sample. If the result is satisfactory the sample is accepted. If not, it is rejected, and another sample put up. This passing of samples occupies perhaps a week or more at a time. Such a course of nicotine as sampling tobacco implies would, it may be thought, poison some people, but the tobacco sampler is necotine proof, in the same way as the tea taster is proof against tannin. When a sufficient stock of tobacco to last six months has been purchased, it is immediately stored away in large, dry godowns, where it further matures, till required for use. When in the godowns the stock is frequently turned to prevent deterioration. In these godowns is also kept a quantity of imported leaf from Java, Sumatra, etc., which is used in the better quality cigars as the wrapper, or outer covering. This imported leaf is a source of considerable expense to the manufacturer, as it is very costly and is also apt to deteriorate during storage. From the godown the tobacco leaf is taken to the soaking cistern, where a quantity sufficient for the next day's work is dipped in clean water and then placed in a heap and left overnight in a clean dry spot where the moisture may run off. In the morning as each workman and his boy assistant (for they work in couples), pass into the manufacturing room, they are served out with a quantity of tobacco leaves sufficient for the day. The boy assistants receive the damp leaves, and immediately betake themselves to the drying yard, a yard with a cemented floor, cleanly swept, and there they spread out their stock to dry, keeping watch by it, turning the leaves over, etc. This is essential, as the leaves must be thoroughly dry yet pliable before being used for making cigars. It is for this reason that a dry climate is absolutely necessary for cigar manufacture, as on a rainy day all work in a factory is at a standstill. The drying process does not take long, for the youngsters work willingly, their remuneration and that of their mates depending on their daily output of cigars. After the drying is over, the lads seat themselves in the work room, opposite their mates, and get to work. The men do all the skilled portion of the work while the lads make the cigars in the rough and help generally. They prepare the fillers, or the inner portion of the cigars, which consist of pieces of tobacco cut in equal lengths. When a sufficient number of pieces are ready, they are rolled together by the boy and secured by a rough leaf, called the inner wrapper. This rudely-finished cigar is then left for the man to give the finishing touches to. He rapidly rolls and shapes it, judges its weight, and finally wraps the outer cover or wrapper round the cigar, dexterously finishing off with a rapid twist of the fingers and pasting the last round down with arrowroot paste. The cigar is now complete as far as manipulation by the workman is concerned. It is estimated that an industrious pair (man and boy) may make as many as five hundred cigars during a working day of eight hours. The factory work room is a large and well ventilated hall, in which the workmen sit, each with his boy assistant facing him, lining both sides, leaving the centre space free as a passage. Every part of the work is performed on scrupulously clean principles, the workmen being compelled to wash their hands before commencing work, and they are also examined as to their freedom from disease. The rolling board, on which nearly all the work in making a cigar is performed, is covered with zinc, and is daily scrubbed, while a watchful overseer keeps a constant eye on the work-room. When cigars leave the workman's hands they are taken to what is known as the "passing" room. Here each cigar is measured by a standard pattern, and any excess in length is cut off by a machine: it is next weighed, and if found varying from the regulation weight is at once rejected, as for purposes of export each box of cigars must not exceed a limited weight. The cigars have a still more crucial examination to undergo at the hands of experts, who examine each one minutely, and if the slightest defect is noticed, either in the colour or quality of the leaf, in the shape, weight or make of any one of them, it is promptly relegated to the rejected tray. An account is then made out for each man's accepted work, and the workman's responsibility ceases. Meanwhile in another part of the factory, a number of carpenters are busy, making cedar wood boxes to approved patterns to contain the cigars. Even in the making of these boxes, manufacturers are most particular that the red cedar is used, after it has gone through a long course of seasoning. This wood is procured from Palghat, where it grows in quantities. The boxes as they are passed are sent to another department to be duly branded with the manufacturer's trade mark, etc.; they are again passed over to the papering room, in which only women and girls are employed. Here fancy labels are pasted on to the boxes, and the insides papered. The boxes are then sent to the packers, and are filled with cigars according to the quality and quantity branded on each box. The filled boxes are next subjected to gentle pressure, after which the covers are finally nailed. To all appearances these boxes are now ready for sale, but there still remains a most important process. The cigars in the boxes are too fresh, and possibly a little damp; they are, therefore, placed in what is called the drying room, in which a certain amount of heat is maintained by means of stoves, kept lighted night and day. When they have been subjected to sufficient heat the boxes are packed away in a dry storeroom or are immediately transferred to crates and cases, and are ready for export. Some idea of the extent of the cigar manufacturing industry may be formed from the fact that it is not unusual for a large manufacturer to export 100,000 cigars in a single day. Taking the average price of a box containing 100 cigars to be Rupees three, this would mean a sale of rupees 3,000 worth of cigars in one day. It would not be an unreasonable calculation to put the profits down at two-thirds, if not more, of the cost of manufacture. Of course, a manufacturer employs a large number of hands, and in a small out-of-the-way place like Dindigul he is obliged to pay the better workmen high wages, and to otherwise encourage them by allowing them medicines free, etc., but the returns of a factory fully compensate the proprietors for all expenses. This method of cigar manufacture is simplicity itself, without any professional secret except what may be learnt by experience. Taking into consideration the profits attached to the cigar business, the prices obtaining are unreasonably high. In fact, the keener the competition in the cigar trade the higher do prices range, and a good cigar to-day is dearer than the same cigar was ten or fifteen years ago. The exchange question need not apply to Indian-grown tobacco consumed in this country. It might reasonably be asked why cigar manufacturers do not likewise manufacture pipe tobaccos and cigarettes. It is not that such manufactures cannot be undertaken, but such an undertaking would necessitate a considerable outlay in money to compete successfully with the American, Turkish, and Egyptian importations. The attempt was made in Bengal, under the most favourable auspices, but it ended in complete failure.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wonder why the authorities concerned do not come forward and state what are the exaggerations said to have been made by your representative who visited the Bandora slaughter-houses. The offal is daily collected in tanks and removed almost immediately by carts to a place about three miles away from Bandora, in the dry season every night as soon as the animals are slaughtered, and during the rains very early the next morning, and by 5 or 7 a.m. not a basketful of offal will be found in the tanks, and consequently it will not require an enormous quantity of water to flush it away. It is a great sin upon the authorities to say that "much of the refuse and decaying offal cannot find its way to the sea, and putrifies and decomposes near the slaughter-houses." This statement is not quite correct. If the smells are so horrible, and if it is a repository of nuisances, how is it that the Assistant Superintendent, Inspectors, sepoys, butchers, and their servants, camateers, a host of coolies, and cartmen, and others (not to take into consideration the hundreds of merchants and brokers who visit the place almost daily on business), who live with their families in and about the yard night and day, are as healthy and strong as anybody living in the fashionable quarters of Bandora and Bombay. If the condition is such as is reported, it is strange that no epidemic of any kind bursts there at any time during the year, and the mortality is not high. The peculiar smell near the sea does not emanate from the offal and dirt as alleged, as you will see from the above, but it is always to be experienced where there are those shrubs, called Tivra, which grow luxuriantly everywhere near creeks, where there is earth instead of sand. If the Bandora Municipality were to remove these shrubs nobody will experience these peculiar smells. As for the muddy state of the yard, it is caused by the continuous heavy rains and by thousands of animals and persons walking in it, and which can be remedied easily by the Commissioner and his Executive Engineer, by converting it into a macadamised place.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 5. A. B.

MR. WACHA AND THE MEDICAL UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correction sent in by Mr. Wacha, in regard to his remarks at the meeting of the Corporation, last Monday, with reference to the resolutions sent to the Corporation by the meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay, I have reported Mr. Wacha to say that "the Corporation could not entertain representations sent in from all "cutchra" societies, and the three Tailors of Tooley Street at Camathipura," &c. Since Mr. Wacha's letter was published, I have looked over my notes, which were compared with those of other reporters sitting at the same table with me at the time, and have been able to ascertain that Mr. Wacha did use the words as reported by me. I have also interviewed several members of the Corporation on the subject, and every one of them had a distinct impression in his mind that Mr. Wacha did use the words as they appeared in the report of the proceedings, which was published in the "Bombay Gazette," of Tuesday last. Mr. Wacha began by saying "the resolutions were utter rot, &c.," and as he was excited he might not have meant all that he said. Under the circumstances, Mr. Wacha was responsible for the statement, and not the reporters of the press.—I have, &c.,

Aug. 5. YOUR REPORTER.

DADAR CHURCH MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Monday, you give a report of the proceedings of a general meeting of the parishioners of the Church of N. S. Da Salvacao, Dadar. It is a pity that, as appears from your issue, the meeting was advertised only on the 30th ultimo. The notice given was far too short, and as a matter of fact many had no knowledge of it at all. I, for one, came to know of it only from that day's issue. There was again no intimation whatever to the best of my knowledge as to the meeting held on the 1st March, and I don't know whether these meetings can be said to have been properly convened when notice of the meetings did not reach all. I am not dealing with the right of Messrs. Little and Co., or anybody else, to call a meeting, but may say that general meetings of the parishioners are published at the different Masses in the Churches fully a week before.—Yours, &c.,

A PARISHIONER.

GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE UNIVERSITY: A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will allow me to state that the letter, headed "Government Grant to the University," which appears over the initials, "M. N. W.," in yesterday's "Bombay Gazette," was not written by me.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 5. M. N. WADIA.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

THE BRITISH CORPS' TESTS.

In general orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India dated Head Quarters, Simla, the 16th July the results of the annual inspection in Army Signalling of British Corps for the year 1895-96 are published:

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to observe that these results show a continued improvement in an important branch of military training.

In the Cavalry, the 19th and 21st Hussars have done exceptionally well, the former heading the latter by reason of greater accuracy. Some progress has been made by the Royal Artillery since last year, but His Excellency considers there is still room for further improvement. No. 16 Company, Western Division, heads the list.

The Infantry has again established a very satisfactory advance on the record of previous years, and His Excellency has great pleasure in specially bringing to notice the performances of the undermentioned battalions:—1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Of these the Gordon Highlanders stood second in 1893-94 when they were last classified; the Royal Scots Fusiliers stood first in 1893-94 and last year, whilst the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers were 4th and 5th on these respective occasions.

It has been brought to notice that in corps generally the supernumeraries require more training in the details of message work, also that in some instances the signallers require a larger degree of instruction in the use of the large flag; these points should receive attention. Advantage should be taken of the hot weather, when little out-door work is possible, to instruct both signallers and supernumerariesin the details of message work and in the Appendix to the Manual of Instruction in Army Signalling generally. It is important also that corps should maintain the full complement of signallers and supernumeraries, and that their equipment should be complete in every particular.

An old story of Mr. Gladstone is recalled by a contemporary in connection with his recent confession that he was unable to fine words in which to express his feelings. Once, when both were of advanced age, he and the late Lady Stanley, of Alderley were comparing notes as to the effect of time upon them. Mr. Gladstone complained of increasing deafness, but Lady Stanley affirmed that she could hear as well as ever. She found, however, she said, that she was now often unable to think of words with which to give shape to her thoughts. "That," said Mr. Gladstone, in reply, with a humourous chuckle, "is a feeling that I have never been conscious of."

THE MISSING STEAMER.

FRUITLESS ENQUIRIES.

We learn that no information has yet been obtained as to the fate of the s. s. Moshtari. The agent of the Persian Steam Navigation Company has wired to his agents at Aden and Muscat to make enquiries about the vessel, and it is proposed to send some Government vessel in search of her. The captain of the s. s. Abdul Kader, which reached Aden on Tuesday, sent a telegram, yesterday, to the effect that it is considered doubtful use to send a Government vessel in search of the Moshtari, since they were quite unaware of her position. The captain had not seen the authorities when he sent the telegram, but he is instructed to make very searching enquiries, with the help of the authorities, and it is hoped that some clue will be found to the overdue steamer.

THE "SUNDAY TIMES" CASE.

Before Mr. W. J. Simmons, and Babus Joy Gobind Law and Saligram Singh, Honorary Magistrates, on Saturday, at Calcutta, the trial of Donald Malcolm Gasper, the Printer and Publisher of the "Sunday Times," who is charged by the Rev. Moyle, Stewart, Pastor of the Union Chapel, with publishing in that weekly of the 14th of June last a parody on a comic song reflecting upon the character of the complainant, commenced. Mr. Pugh (Junior), instructed by Mr. Leslie, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cranenburgh and Babu Kali Charan Palit defended the accused. A little after the prosecution had opened its case, Mr. Cranenburgh asked the Court's permission to make a statement. Mr. Pugh objected and observed that that was a very irregular course to adopt. His Worship (Mr. Simmons the President) remarked that the proper course was to first of all hear the case for the prosecution, and then if a prima facie case was made out, to frame a charge, and call upon the accused to enter into his defence. Mr. Cranenburgh said he knew the procedure, but it was to save time that he wanted to make a statement. The explanation had to give was that whatever appeared in the "Sunday Times" appeared without his client's knowledge and consent. He took occasion to mention this, so that the other side might take the fact into consideration.

The President said that it was more regular to hear the complainant first.

Mr. Cranenburgh submitted that inasmuch as the offence was a compoundable one, he did not see the necessity of going into the matter at all.

His Worship, Babu Joy Gobind Law, wished to know if the accused had made any proposal to the complainant.

Mr. Cranenburgh replied that he had endeavoured to do so, but the complainant would not here him. This, he added, was the first opportunity he had had of offering an explanation.

The President's enquiries if, after the alleged libel had appeared in the "Sunday Times" the accused took any steps to express his regret or to modify the statement, or any such thing.

Mr. Cranenburgh said that his client did not take steps to rectify anything in point, but he made attempts to see the complainant.

Mr. Pugh remarked that, far from expressing regret in any way, the accused continued the insult by publishing other libels of an insulting natures.

Mr. Pugh then opened his case for the prosecution. He said that the charge was one of defamation under section 501 of the Indian Penal Code. The definition of the offence was to be found in section 499 of the I. P. C. Counsel read out the definition, and added that what had to be shown was that the accused by words spoken or intended to be read had published certain statements which reflected upon the character of the complainant. First of all the intention had to be shown, and in this instance that would be shown from the accused's subsequent acts. It was true that there were exceptions provided in the Act, but the accused's conduct came under no such exceptions, there being no bona fides in his act. He would first show that the accused published the articles with the intention of injuring the reputation of the complainant; secondly, he would put in documents to show that bona fides was out of the question; and, thirdly, he would show that the complainant was the person intended to be defamed. The subject matter of the defamation, he said, was contained in the "Sunday Times" of the 14th of June. One passage in the parody, he submitted, was most objectionable. It clearly pointed out that Mr. Stewart had fabricated something, that he was not a novice in this art, and that he had been doing so frequently, and was an expert at such games. The object of the writer, he said, was to show or impute that Mr. Stewart was guilty of forgery and fabricating false evidence in a criminal case. Counsel then went on briefly to state how the case came before the Court, incidentally mentioning the case of Mr. Stewart against Malloden. He said that before the 14th of June, and subsequent to that date, certain articles appeared ridiculing and insulting Mr. Stewart, both in the "Sunday Times" and in a paper called "Sensation," of which print too the accused was the publisher. And now it was contended that the article complained of incidentally crept into the columns of the "Sunday Times," though the assused made no attempt to correct or modify the statement. Counsel then proceded to say that Mr. Stewart had been subjected to a course of intolerable presecution at the hands of the accused, and was therefore entitled to redress.

During the course of the trial a remark of the President led Mr. Cranenburgh to make an application under section 526 of the C. P. Code for an adjournment of the case for a fortnight to enable him to move the High Court for the transfer of the case.

The Court held that such an application should have been made before the trial began.

Mr. Cranenburgh submitted that it was impossible for him to have anticipated what would occur. The remark referred to did not fall from the Magistrate till after the case had begun.

Their Worships, after a short deliberation, adjourned the case for a fortnight.

KILLING A DHOBI.

The trial of the man Roy, accused of having caused the death of his dhobi at Lahore in May, was concluded in the Punjab Chief Court on Saturday. Mr. Sinclair for the prosecution said that there was no evidence for the defence. He gathered that the defence would be that the body examined by Dr. Coates on the 31st May, before there was any time for all the witnesses to prepare a plan of campaign or arrange a conspiracy, was not that of the dhobi Kanhai. The statement of the dead man and of the prisoner were taken down, and it was a strange coincidence that the injuries described by the deceased at the thana were also found by Dr. Coates when he examined the body. The defence suggestion that the wounds were given after death were not supported by the slightest evidence. He submitted the present was a case in which there was no doubt of any kind, and the only difficulty he had met with in that case was whether his duty did not require him to press for a more serious charge. There was no doubt that the deceased dhobi received a most brutal and unprovoked hammering. In the last case of a similar character tried at Lahore a similar attempt was made to prove that the injuries were caused after death, which failed.

Mr. Grey for defence said that either the body examined by Dr. Coates was not that of Kanhai or the injuries-producing the shock were inflicted after he left Roy's house. That was the logical result of the medical evidence. As to the compression of the brain, the man could not actually have died of that under the circumstances and of the effusion of blood. they have no satisfactory proof. Dr. Coates was also bound to admit the possibility of those injuries being caused by a fall. Dr. Coates admitted that certain of the superficial wounds might have been caused after death. Unfortunately in the Punjab they knew there was hardly a case which came before the Court in which the injuries inflicted had not been improved upon after death. It was a common thing in native assaults for the family to say "he is dead, let's break a rib or two more, let's smash him up a little bit and make a stronger case for the prosecution." If they should come to the conclusion that Roy boxed the dhobie's ears and that the remaindar of the injuries were not inflicted by him, he would ask that they should say that he had been amply punished for any indiscretion. If they sent him to jail they would send his family there also.

Mr. Justice Reid summed upexceedingly carefully, fully and impartially, and reminded the jury that conclusions should not necessarily be drawn against the prisoner, because he produced no evidence. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of grievous hurt, not guilty of culpable homicide, and recommended the prisoner strongly to mercy on account of his family. The Judge said that Roy had been guilty of a brutal and unprovoked assault on his servant, and would be rigorously imprisoned for two years and ten months.

An amusing incident occurred at the Royal dinner given to Li Hung Chang at Brussels the other day. After passing into the State drawing-room at the conclusion of dinner (says a "Chronicle" correspondent) the Chinese envoy, apparently in ignorance the rule of Court etiquette which strictly forbids smoking in the State apartments, pulled out a long pipe, which, duly filled and lighted by his secretary, was returned to the owner, who began drawing it with evident satisfaction to himself. King Leopold, with kindly tact, had cigarettes thereupon passed round, and in a few minutes the whole company were puffing vigorously.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtula, K. N. Kabraji, and S. Rebsch.

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the construction of a Ward Office for the Engineer's Department, at Gamdavie, at a cost of Rs. 4,139, to the debit of surplus cash balance, and new quarters for the foreman and engineer, and additional quarters for the lascars of the Fire Brigade, at a cost of Rs. 15,528, to be met partly from the provision of Rs. 8,273 for the Gamdavie station, included in the 4½ lakhs loan, and partly out of savings already effected on Fire Brigade stations and quarters erected out of that loan.

On the motion of Mr. Rebsch, the letter was forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation for the necessary sanction.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting that a further lot of 3½ per cent. Government Paper for Rs. 50,000, belonging to the Surplus Cash Deposit Account, was sold on the 25th idem at Rs. 109¾ per cent. against the cost price of Rs. 105 5-16 per cent.

CHOKED PIPE DRAINS.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter with a request to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,400 to meet the cost up to the end of the current financial year of 20 extra labourers required for cleaning and repairing house pipe drains in the severed portion of the city, as was pointed out in a lengthy report by the Drainage Engineer. Mr. Barrow having read the report, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Rebsch, seconded by Mr. Muller, that with reference to the letter the Commissioner be asked to furnish the Committee with detailed information as to the requirements of the Drainage Department for clearing choked pipe drains in the severed parts of the city.

THE RECENT BREACHING OF THE TANSA PIPE LINE.

With reference to the recent breaching of the Tansa pipe line between Kasheli and Gadouli, Thana, Mr. C. C. James, Water Engineer, submitted the following report:—

The damage had occurred between miles 33 and 30, but the principal breaches were at miles 31, 30½, 30-750 feet, and 30-350 feet. The excessive and unprecedented 25·74 inches of rainfall up to Friday, the 31st July, and for 6 days previous at Kapur Bowri, added to an even greater rainfall on the Bore Ghauts, swept down the valley of the Ulhas River, which overflowed its banks over the low ground in the neighbourhood of Kallyan and spread itself over an area of nearly four miles in width at the point where the Tansa pipe line crosses the Basein creek. The water rose to a height unknown in previous years, the maximum height being approximately 94·50 T. H. D. The bank would require to be repaired before the water could be turned on again, but it was possible, when Mr. James visited the place on the 1st July, to pass a trolley over the line with care. From mile 33 to mile 32-2,000 ft. there was only one culvert with a 10ft. opening. It would be necessary hereafter to consider whether another should not be constructed near it to give more waterway. Between bridges Nos. 1 and 2 the bank all along has been badly breached, and at one point the pipes sunk 2 feet for a distance of about 200 feet. Between these two points there is no culvert, and one is required at or about mile 31-3,700 feet. A good object lesson was shown in the breaching of the bank at this point, where at out 20 feet in length was entirely washed away. At Kasheli the first very serious breach had taken place—a bank of about 6 feet in height had been entirely washed away and 400 feet of pipes brought down almost to the level of the original formation. The joints had been drawn, and at a point about mile 31-50 feet the pipes had parted. These 400 feet of pipes required to be disjointed, removed, and the pipes relaid in their original position on a new bank. At miles 30-3,000 feet a 15ft. culvert exists which it would be desirable to enlarge or to construct another near it. At one place 70 feet, of pipes had sunk, and the bank been breached, but those could probably be lifted without being disjointed. A mile 30½ the second serious breach had taken place where 230 feet of pipes sunk from 2 to 3 feet and the bank had been washed away to that depth. These pipes would be disjointed, removed and re-laid in their original level. Another breach where 400 feet of pipes had sunk required to be treated in the same manner. Between miles 30 and 31 there was a 10ft. culvert and one culvert with four openings of 15 feet. This, as was easily seen on the 31st July as the flood water was receding, was not sufficient to cope with the flood that came down the valley. It was on the north side of Bridge No. 1 that most damage was done, and where it would be necessary to consider the question of enlarging waterways and pitching the bank. At present every effort was being made to pass Tansa water into Bombay as early as possible, and where the bank had been washed away material was being taken from other parts which had suffered less to make up the loss and to put the tram line in order that material could be brought forward to complete the full width. Altogether, besides the repairing of the banks, about 9,512 feet of 48 inch pipes have to be disjointed, raised, and re-laid, and some 30 feet pipe raised to their original level without being rejointed. The joints at present 300 men were engaged on the repairing work of the bank and the tram line. It could not be said how long it would take to put things in order sufficiently to allow the Tansa water to pass into Bombay, but if there be no continued heavy rain the work should be done in from 20 to 30 days. Undoubtedly the preventive measures to be taken to avoid such a calamity in future were to pitch all the banks on the up stream side and to provide more culverts. At present no estimates had been completed which could give an idea of the total cost of carrying out the work. They were being made, and would be forwarded at a later date.

Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, who had also visited the scene of damage, endorsed the views of the Water Engineer, Mr. James.

The Committee recorded the papers, and adjourned.

NEW LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Aug. 1.

By order of the Governor-General it has been made compulsory for everyone to be vaccinated. The operation is to be performed within six months of birth, and re-vaccination is to be repeated after every seven years. A vaccination department is to be opened at Pangim, attached to the Military Hospital, under the charge of a physician, appointed by the President of the Medical Board. On your side it is not possible to put an act into execution without passing it through the Legislative Council, but we manage such things in a summary way here. A Contagious Disease Act has been put into force, the immediate reason being that out of a garrison of some 400 European soldiers there are 106 men in the Military Hospital, suffering from venereal diseases. A special building is to be erected as a Lock Hospital. The Administrator of Ilhas has been charged with the duty of finding out the sick women, and bringing them into the new hospital. Mr. Laurenco Gracias Antao has been officially recognised as Vice-Consul for the United States of Brazil in India. The traffic on the West of India Railway has dwindled down immensely. The receipts for the week ending 18th July averaged Rs. 52 per mile against Rs. 122 for the corresponding period last year. The Viscount of Pernem has been officially praised for naming a public road of about ten miles, constructed by his late father, Baron of Pernem, Rua de Infante D. Affonso," which was inaugurated by his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto on his visit to that province on the 19th May last.

Most people will be surprised to learn that in walking the leg swings by the force of gravity, like the pendulum of a clock, and that no muscular effort is required for the purdose. How was that found out? It was discovered some fifty years ago by two distinguished men—one an anatomist, the other a natural philosopher—by experiments on dead bodies. In the first experiment the lower extremity of a person, removed at the hip joint, was suspended by a short string, so that it might move as if it were in its natural position. An impulse having been given, they found that the limb oscillated backwards and forwards nearly in the same time as that of a living person of the same length when walking at the top of his speed. In the second experiment they cut through all the muscles of the thigh, and left the thigh-bone adhering to the hip-joint. In this case the leg oscillated rather more frequently than in the preceding one. In the third experiment they caused the leg to oscillate without cutting its muscles, and they then compared the duration of the movements in the abovementioned cases with the motion of legs of equal length in living persons. By these means they found that the legs of the latter performed their movements in very nearly the same time as those of the dead, not differing from each other more than from one to two hundredths of a second in each oscillation. Having thus found that death did not sensibly alter the time of the movement of the legs, they concluded that muscles did not affect them during life.

HYDROPHOBIA AT MEERUT.

A correspondent writing to a contemporary says that recently four dogs belonging to the Medical Warrant Officers and ward-servants at the Sutna Hospital, Meerut, have developed rabies. The owner of one was bitten and succumbed to the disease seven weeks afterwards.

The Senior Medical Officer, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Swayne, A.M.S., has made an application for a supply of Tizzoni's and Centanni's antirabic serum. These well-known Italian scientists, after experimenting for six years, have succeeded in preparing a serum which will protect animals after being inoculated with what would otherwise be a fatal dose of the rabic poision. The claim that it is efficacious at whatever period it is used after the bite, even if early symptoms of hydrophobia have arisen. The serum can be dried into thin flakes, and in this condition retains its properties unimpaired. It is therefore eminently fitted for use in India. The remedy is urgently called for in Meerut at the present time.

Private W. Duncan, 5th Dragoon Guards, arrived there from Mussoorie on the 29th ultimo on his way to the Paris Pasteur Institute. He was bitten by a mad pariah dog on the 25th ultimo. If this lymph were at hand the medical officers would have the satisfaction of knowing that the best means science can devise for the prevention of this terrible disease had been adopted, until his arrival in Paris; whereas the poison must now work in his system for a month before Pasteur's treatment can be carried out.

It is to be hoped the authorities will lose no time in acquiescing to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne's request. The investigators have stated that they are pursuing their researches at the Laboratorio di Patologia Generale, Bologna, and are preapred to place a supply at the disposal of those who require it.

Until further experience of its curative action in man has been forthcoming, there is not sufficient warrant to neglect Pastuer's vaccination which has stood the test of eleven years. But it is probable that its use would go far to compensate for the delay, hitherto frequently fatal, of the journey to Paris.

PHOTOGRAPHING THOUGHTS.

A correspondent writes to the "Daily Graphic" that for some weeks all Paris has been much exercised by a communication, strengthend by proofs made to the Societe de Medecine by Dr. Baraduc, and if his assertions are justified by results he has made a discovery as bewildering in its way as that by Rontgen of the X rays, according to Dr. Baraduc, those two principles—still so little understood—which are distinguished by the titles of "vital force" and "physical force" are capable of emitting rays around the human body and of imprinting a photographic plate. In other words a person shut in a dark room—or exposed to a red light, which does not act on the salts of silver—and placed at some distance from a sensitised plate, can, by the invisible rays which are released from his own person, obtain a picture. Electropathy is the system employed by M. Baraduc in the treatment of his patients. For this purpose he has studied all branches of electricity, and on more than one occasion while thus engaged he noted the effects of an electric discharge or current upon gelatinobromide plate. Several times he observed that the electric manifestations, were modified according as the operator was near of far from the plate. This presented then a strange element, a badly defined cause to make clear. One fine day, the Doctor having stopped his electric production, was thinking over the problem, a prey to great mental tension, with his hand mechanically stretched out in the direction of the plate, when the idea struck him to develop the plate to see if there was any flaw in its construction. To his great surprise the plate in the developing bath revealed a confused image which could not have been caused either by an accidental cloud or by an imperfection in make. Strangely moved, he renewed the experiment, this time taking two plates, which he placed—one in a line with his right hand, and the other in a line with his left. Both took impressions, but in quite a different manner. That in the right was tinted with clouds, more or less fuliginous, while that which had depended on the left hand was dotted with little separated spots like drops of fine rain. The trial was repeated many times by the Doctor and some friends whom he had taken into

BROACH MUNICIPALITY QUARTERLY MEETING.

A BROACH correspondent writes :—Monday being a quarterly general meeting day of the Broach Municipality and the last day of the presidentship of Mr. Quin, the Acting Collector (shortly proceeding to Porebunder to take charge of his new office there), Mr. Furdoonshah Pestonjee, in the course of a long, and exhaustive speech, moved the following proposition, which was carried and recorded without a dissentient voice :—Gentlemen,—This is the last meeting of our Municipality over which our worthy Collector and president, Mr. Quin, presides. You all know that he is to leave Broach very shortly to join his new appointment, and during his short tenure of office as Collector and president, as he has rendered valuable service to the public, we should not miss this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of them. The last month of July has been proved most inauspicious and disastrous to our town. There were two sorts of calamities one after another. In the beginning the nasty epidemic of cholera broke out fearfully. It spread out like wild fire from one end of the town to another, and played havoc. The 12th, 13th, and 14th were too horrible ; people were much terrified, so much so that one was afraid to leave his house and go out. During this hard time our Collector, Mr. Quin, used to go out everyday, and visit every locality in the town ; not only that, but visited the inmates of the affected houses, giving them patience and courage. Skilful medical aid was employed for those who would avail themselves of it, and sanitary measures were adopted that were required for the occasion. Well, this was indeed very creditable to him. In fact, his visits were a sort of check upon Municipal servants and others, who were thus compelled to attend to their respective work properly and efficiently. Our register shows that 330 persons were attacked, of whom 323 proved fatal. But I doubt the accuracy of them. The number of attacks was about 600, and that of fatality nearly 400, so that 70 per cent. of the cases proved fatal. Indeed, the fatality was horrible and heart-rending. On previous occasions the fatality never reached above 50 per cent. Providentially a continuance of the epidemic was averted by the recent heavy fall of rain, which was registered 30 inches on the 24th and 25th July, and again on the 30th from 3 a.m. to 4 p.m. twenty inches. This heavy downpour washed away all the impurities in the town, and destroyed the germs of the epidemic. But the heavy rain proved beneficial in one way and disastrous in the other, because the bazaar was actually flooded with water, and much property, worth thousands of rupees, was mercilessly destroyed, and goods worth thousands of rupees were carried away into the river. During that horrible time, in the midst of heavy rains, Mr. Quin was out every day, visiting those places where help was required by the distressed people. During such times visits from Government officers give a good deal of relief to the people, so I appeal to you, on behalf of the people, that it be left on record what Mr. Quin has actually seen and done, so that his successor may have some idea of the catastrophe and the necessity for protective work hereafter. In conclusion, Mr. Furdoonshah said: I beg to propose a vote of hearty and cordial thanks to our Collector and president, Mr. Quin, for having shown such keen interest in the well-being of the public in such trying times during his short tenure of office as Collector and president. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Bomanshah Sorabjee, who, among other things, said, and said very pithily, that in doing all this, Mr. Quin has proved himself an Englishman all over, and although duty is an article of faith with Englishmen, Mr. Quin on the present occasion has done something more than mere duty. Three cheers for Mr. Quin, and the meeting dispersed.

THE COST OF ARMY CLOTHES.

CONSIDERING what a handsome figure Tommy Atkins cuts in the streets he is dressed with wonderful economy, for, although the gorgeous warrant officer of the Foot Guards costs an annual sum of £14 to clothe and decorate, the spruce infantryman is rigged out for the trifle of £3. So that, taking all ranks of the British Army, the charge to the nation for their clothing is only 1½ million pounds. And a great deal of this expenditure is received back in several curious ways. For instance, India pays for the clothing of its own troops. But men are continually going out from England taking clothes with them, and, for these, India puts into the Home Army treasury no less than £135,000. On the other hand, when a regiment comes home from India it brings its wardrobe with it, and India has to be paid back full value.

The things are pretty well worn by the time they reach Southampton, and all India gets back is £5,000. The Marines are also clothed by the Army Clothing Department, but the Admiralty pays back full price. The Foreign Office buys £100 worth of clothes for its Legation Guard in China and Japan. Old and worn-out articles, are sold to the secondhand clothes dealer—who by the way, usually makes a short term—for a sum of £20,000. Boots and cuttings fetch the large price of £9,000. In all, the authorities receive back over £300,000, and thus the total cost of clothing the Army is reduced to less than £1,000,000 a year. Everything is of the very best quality. If you happen some day to meet a deserter who is anxious to exchange boots with you the bargain will probably be profitable on your side. So with shirts, drawers, jackets, &c. In fact, they are too good and wear too long. Most people are under the impression that all the Army clothing is made at the huge factory in Pimlico, London. That is not the case, however. Vast quantities of foot and headgear are bought ready made. Just imagine the number of pairs of boots and leggings that must be purchased when £233,000 is paid for them ; all, of course, being got at the cheapest wholesale price ; or the quantity of all kinds of head-dress that are bought for £50,000. Other kinds of coverings, are chiefly made by the Army itself, only £27,000 being spent on ready made garments. The hundreds of thousands of yards—in fact, the thousands of miles—of flannels, linen, calico, cloth, velvet, &c., the millions of buttons the tons of cotton-wool, the billions of yards of sewing cotton, that are manufactured into smart tunics, tidy trousers, and warm shirts cost £485,000. The wages paid for making these up is over £200 a week, being £64,000 for the year, and some of the berths are worth having. For instance, the Inspector of Clothing gets £1,200, and his assistant £750, the manager of the factory receives £500, and an army of clerks, storekeepers, inspectors, &c., sufficient in themselves to repel an invasion, have all comfortable salaries.

As to the distribution, not only is the Regular Army clothed, but also the Militia and the staff of the Volunteers, as well as a number of miscellaneous defenders of the country, whether by rifle, bayonet, pen and ink, or needle and thimble. The Militia and the Volunteer staff are rather expensive, and cost £208,000. People who are not British soldiers proper, such as the Marines, and the English Indian troops, cost £321,000, while the regular forces are made beautiful at a charge of £546,000. Of this sum the Infantry of the Line, although their clothes are the cheapest, swallow up the largest share—£240,000 and the Royal Artillery come next in point of expense, £102,000 being spent on them. The cheapest department is the Corps of Armourers ; that costs only £1,000. For prison clothing £4,000 is paid, and for the hospital service £15,000. In addition to all this the large sum of £228,000 is given in cash to such men as prefer to buy certain things for themselves.

We can be satisfied that, while our soldiers compare favourably with those of other countries in the matter of dress, they are clothed as cheaply as is possible. What must it cost Germany, with its immense Army, every man of whom has four suites of military clothing?

It will be remembered that the distribution by M. Biliotti, Her Majesty's Consul in Crete, of the money sent for the relief of distressed islanders was sanctioned by Lord Salisbury, and the Committee of the Cretan Distress Fund were in communication with the Turkish Ambassador in London on the matter who expressed sympathy with the action being taken, and it is understood that he had succeeded in disarming suspicion at the Porte with regard to the distribution and the proposals for relief were at once assented to in graceful terms by the Sultan. On Monday, however, a letter from Lord Salisbury was received by the Secretary of the Committee with the information that objections had been raised by the German, Russian, French, Austrians, and Italian representatives at Constantinople on the ground such action might be misinterpreted, and accordingly Lord Salisbury felt it necessary to instruct M. Biliotti to postpone his journey. Nevertheless we are informed the committee will continue their work and have invited the Rev. William Evans Cockshott, sometime British Embassy Chaplain at Athens to proceed immediately to Creta as their Special Commissioner. The Christian Deputies at Canea have presented to the Governor-General and the Consuls of the Powers a petition embodying their demands for reforms. The Principal of these are that the Governor-General shall be a Christian nominated by the Sultan for five years with the approval of the Powers, and shall have the supreme command of the army and the right of veto ; that appointments in the public service shall be bestowed on Christians and Mahomedans in proportion to their numbers, that no increase of expenditure shall be proposed except by the Governor, that the Porte shall receive half the net produce of the customs and that all other revenue shall revert to the administration. It is also demanded that the reforms and Halepa Constitution as modified by them shall be guaranteed by the Powers. The *Times'* Athens correspondent says an active agitation is going on among the Bulgarian inhabitants of Macedonia, and is inflaming the fanaticism of the Mahomedans who are arming and threatening destruction to the Christians.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

How far India has travelled on the round of commercial development during the last half century is strikingly illustrated by some statistics recently put before the East India Company by the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Bassett Colvin. The railway began to work in the latter half of 1854, and the four working months of that year with the twelve months of 1855 are compared with 1895. There were then 121 miles of railway against more than 1,900 miles now worked by the company ; then 790,000 passengers took advantage of the line against 17,355,000 who used it last year : the total weight of goods and minerals conveyed in 1855 was 27,000 tons, while last year it aggregated 6,616,000 tons : and the net receipts, which then amounted to £31,252, or at the exchange of 1855 about 3½ lakhs of rupees, had risen last year to 386 lakhs. The enormous expansion of trade which these figures indicate is, of course, only another proof of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's contention, that during our connection with the country we have inflicted, on India, "the greatest possible material injury."

It is understood that the Government of India had refused to reduce the rate of interest on the Calcutta Port Trust loan for the Kidderpore docks.

The latest news from Chota Nagpore says that three more ringleaders of the recent Korwa disturbance have been captured by the Jashpore police. One of these is the man who was captured by the Sirguja police two months ago, but rescued by his comrades from a very strong guard.

The Sub-Judge of Mozafferpore has delivered judgment in the Durbhunga Raj appeal case. The appeal has been dismissed, leaving the Maharaja of Durbhunga the victor once more. The judgment covers about 100 pages of closely written foolscap sheets and is divided into thirteen chapters.

Mr. R. D. Oldham, Officiating Director of the Geneological Survey of India, has left Calcutta for Chota Nagpore, where he will inspect the gold prospecting operations being carried on by mining specialists, after which he will proceed to Madras, where a party working under Mr. Middlemass has been mapping the crystalline rocks of Salem.

Captain Seton, Liverpool Regiment, has been granted an extension of tenure of his appointment as Adjutant of the Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion up to the 31st of March next year, provided the War Office consent to his being retained in India.

Major Deane, Political Agent, has purchased locally in Bajaur no less than 17,000 of the 26,000 maunds of grain required for the troops in Chitral. Ten thousand maunds have actually been despatched already, and the balance is in store. This is a matter of great satisfaction, entailing a considerable economy to the Government.

The Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway have, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by the late Mr. Logan, their Chief Engineer, sanctioned, subject to the approval of the Government of India, a special grant of Rs. 11,000, being equal to six months' salary of the deceased, to his widow.

The Bengal Legislative Council adjourned on Saturday after discussing amendments to the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884 for nearly four hours. At the commencement of the sitting seventeen questions were asked by Native Honorary Members, and answered. There were thirty-five amendments to the Bill given notice of, but only eight have as yet come under debate.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 25th July was 219 against 218 and 244 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 17. There were 2 deaths from cholera, against 7 and 8 in the two preceding weeks, the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 96 and 20 respectively, against 95 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·4 per mille per annum, against 23·9 the mean of the last five years.

During the first quarter of the present year the rail and river-borne import trade of Bengal showed a decrease of 6,63,848 maunds, or 18·72 per cent. upon the corresponding period of 1895. The export trade, however, more than made up for this falling off by an advance of 10,27,037 maunds, or 18·89 per cent., thus giving a net increase of 3,63,189 maunds. Among the imports contributing to this marked improvement were raw cotton, stick lac, linseed, and saltpeter, while a decline was registered in wheat, rice (in husk) gram and pulse, cattle hides, shellac, rape and mustard seed, stone and lime. Of the exports which increased coal was the only one of note, with a rise of nearly half a million maunds. As regards the internal trade of the Lower Provinces the down traffic showed an advance of ten per cent. ; and the up-traffic of thirteen per cent. in comparison with the returns of the March quarter of 1895.

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute of India, which is to take place at Simla on the 10th instant, will, it is said, be a very important one, as the business to be disposed of bears directly upon the question of practical work. The position of affairs may be briefly indicated. About Rs. 70,000 have now been collected from various parts of India, the provincial secretaries having secured local support in every instance. All sorts and conditions of men have subscribed, and money has come in from unexpected quarters. Thus the Yusufzai Khans recently gave over Rs. 1,600 after learning details regarding the proposed work of the Institute : they subscribed at once, though it might have been thought that Pathans would not show the faintest interest in the movement. British and native soldiers have sent in the small subscriptiens ; municipalities and local boards have promised annual subscriptions ; and big trading associations will follow the lead given. Private persons, from native chiefs downwards, have also subscribed ; and, apart from the lump sum mentioned, an income of Rs. 3,200 is now guaranteed from annual subscribers. At the Simla meeting a statement will be submitted showing the financial position of the Institute, and the Central Committee will decide as to the action now to be taken. The proposal, we understand, is to invest Rs. 50,000 as a permanent fund in charge of responsible trustees and to devote the balance to building purposes. Kasauli has been chosen as the place where the hospital and laboratory are to be built, and it is hoped that the Punjab Government may give a site there. A plan of the building has been prepared, and this will be taken into consideration. The Central Committee, which is a highly representation one, including officials and non-officials, Europeans, Hindus and Mahomedans, are now in a position to apply to the Government of India for the qualified medical officer whose services were promised in case certain conditions were fulfilled. These were that the Institute should be firmly established with a guarantee of an income sufficient to maintain it and with a responsible board of management. The Committee, at their meeting next week, will be justified in considering whether they should not apply for grants-in-aid from the Imperial and Provincial Governments, as suggested so far back as 1892 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. The movement is a public one, and as the large sum of Rs. 70,000 has been subscribed without official pressure of any kind, the Government may well give it a helping hand. It is satisfactory to note that some municipalities have given it cordial aid, and as the Institute is for all India, annual subscriptions should be forthcoming from many others.

Reports from Cuttack state almost all the rivers are still in flood, the levels in some cases having been the highest on record. The Bytumree which was in flood about six weeks ago is again high and much damage is apprehended to the standing crops. The steamer traffic has also been suspended.

The seafaring passenger at Calcutta is no longer to be at the mercy of the dinghywalla. The Port Commissioners at their last meeting considered a suggestion by the R. S. N. Co. and the I. G. S. N. Co. that, in order to put a stop to the extortions of the dinghywallas, each company should provide a launch and barge, by means of which passengers should be embarked and disembarked. The companies accordingly asked the Commissioners to grant them permission for the use of the pontoon at Kudumtollah Ghat for the landing and shipping of passengers. The Commissioners have decided that it is not possible to give up the public landing stage at Kudumtollah Ghat for the purpose, but one can be placed immediately adjoining it, and there is a pontoon available for the purpose. The Vice-Chairman accordingly recommended that the landing stage should be let to the companies at a rent of Rs. 200 a month, which they had agreed to pay, and this was unanimously agreed to.

The *Times of Malabar* reports that a Private of the South Staffords died at West Hill Barracks, Calicut, last week, of enteric fever, and that two other men are in hospital suffering from the same complaint.

Mr. A. C. McLeish, B.C.E., an Assistant Engineer on the staff of the Hyderadad Godavery Valley Railway Survey, has resigned his appointment to take service in the Travancore Sirkar D. P. W. as Assistant Engineer.

It is understood that several retired officers of the Indian Public Works Department will find a place on the board of the new Burma Railway Company and also on the administrative staff. Messrs. Rothschschilds could not do better than avail themselves of the services of men such as these who have a large experience of Indian Railways.

The total demand of Excise revenue of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 1,45,77,081, of which, Rs. 1,42,84,990 were collected, and Rs. 27,018 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,65,073 or 48 per cent. at the beginning of the current official year to be collected.

A scheme has been launched in Calcutta for erecting houses on the site of the old Hastings House at Alipore, which is calculated to be a boon to the Calcutta community. It is proposed to erect fifty additional houses at moderate rents, the effect of which should be to keep Calcutta house rent more within reasonable limits. The scheme contemplates the advancing of money and building of suitable houses for those who wish to become sooner or later their own landlords, and properly worked, should be a great benefit to many who can spare a small annual saving from their incomes. The property contains about 120 biggahs, and is near the land recently acquired by the Municipality on the high road.

The Selangor Police Report for 1895 states that the year under review was unique in the history of the State as being the worst on record, so far as crime was concerned. During the early part of the year Kuala Lumpor town and the suburbs were infested by thieves ; robberies from European houses, Government offices, and other places were almost of nightly occurrence, and the whole neighbourhood was in the hands of a well-organised gang who carried on their depredations with impunity. That gang was at last broken up, but a still worse state of things prevailed in the mining villages. These places were frequently visited by bands of armed robbers who shot and stabbed the inhabitants whenever any show of resistance was made by them for the protection of their property. It was not till the beginning of the present year that the gang was finally broken up by the capture of the headman and his chief assistants.

The official statistics for the administration of Civil Justice in 1895 show that the arrears in the Chief Court on the Civil Cause List amounted in round numbers to over 1,380 cases, of which over 1,100 were cases set down for hearing by a Bench at the end of December, 1895. We know for certain, moreover, that a large number of intricate cases have come before the court during the last six months, and the judges have found it quite impossible even to cope with the work set down for them to do, or to keep pace with the Bench cases admitted. Arrears have largely increased in consequence during the last six months. There are now actually over eleven hundred civil cases which have been admitted to be heard by a Bench, an amount of Bench work enough to occupy the court for at least two years without any further new cases (which are, of course, being filed every day) being instituted. The court with its present strength cannot possibly hear more than about six hundred of these cases in a year. The new appeals which were filed, say, in May, and are now being admitted to a Bench, are being put down for hearing at the end of March 1898. There can be no doubt what form the remedy must take. We believe that even the Government are agreed that Mr. Pratul Chander Chatterjee, the Additional Judge, must be made permanent when the term of his original appointment is up next spring : but this is plainly not enough. Even with the fifth Judge the court has not been able to cope with the work, and its arrears are increasing. The least that can be done in the circumstances is to appoint a sixth Judge for a term of three years, by which time the court may reasonably be expected to have its work well in hand.

The July number of the Indian United Service Institution *Journal* is an unusually long one, for in addition to the ordinary quarterly issue there is a supplement which contains the prize essay and one of the other essays sent in for the annual competition for the gold medal, the subject being the improvement of transport. We shall have occasion hereafter to notice these contributions to military literature. As to the *Journal* itself, it is most profusely illustrated, and the committee have spared no pains to make it attractive in appearance : it is hoped that the new cover will now satisfy everyone. Regarding its contents, Major Tonnochy's article on the infantry sword-exercise of 1895 is certain to be read with interest, as fencing is now attracting attention. He points out some grave defects in the new system, as it gives no rules or instructions for the use of the sword in combats with savages armed with spear or sword, with a civilised horseman, or with an infantry soldier with a fixed bayonet. "Notes on Mountain Warfare" are instructive and well written by an anonymous author who has learnt his business on the frontier. This paper is a distinct proof of the benefit of the rule introduced last year under which contributors are allowed to write under a *nom de plume*. The lectures on "Cover, Screen and Illusion" and "Moral Influences in War" have already been noticed in our columns. The illustrations which accompany them add materially to their value. Surgeon-Captain Melville's article on "Casualties and Laws which influence them" is a sort of corollary of Colonel Neville's lecture. He argued that losses in modern warfare will depend more upon the object fought for, or rather the effect of defeat or victory in the subsequent life of the individual or nation, than on the potential destructive power of any weapons used. In "Occasional Notes" the most interesting paper is a translation from the Russian on the "Influence of Weather on War ; " and in the reviews of recent books there is a good precis of the recently published *Memoires d'un Aide Major, sous le Premier Empire*, which gives a graphic account of the French operations in the Peninsula and of the miseries undergone by French prisoners on the Spanish prison-hulks. We are glad to know that the U. S. Institution has made considerable progress during the current year. Since January fifty new members have joined, and the circulation of the *Journal* is steadily increasing.

In one district of Bohemia the girls go into a field of peas and make there a garland of five or seven kinds of flowers, all of different hues. The garland they must steep upon, lying with their right ear upon it, and then they hear a voice from underground, which tells what manner of men they will have for husbands. Sweet peas would doubtless prove very effectual in this kind of divination, and there need be no difficulty in finding them of different hues. If Hertfordshire girls are lucky enough to find a pod containing nine peas they lay it under a gate and believe they will have for a husband the first man that passes through. On the Borders unlucky lads and lasses in courtship are rubbed down with pea straw by friends of the opposite sex. These beliefs connected with peas are very widespread.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The re-organization of the Indian Educational Service does not find favor with the majority of the Native Press on the ground that it scarcely marks any new departure in principles or any concessions to the legitimate aspirations of the natives. The "Indian Spectator" says :—"The service has been divided into two branches, the "Superior" and the "Inferior," the former being sub-divided into the "Indian Educational Service," to include all posts to be filled by men selected by the Secretary of State in England, and the Provincial Educational Service, to be recruited in India. This threefold division corresponds with the division of our judicial, revenue, and executive services, but with this difference that, whilst in the Provincial Service of these departments, several posts have been included, which were formally reserved only for the Imperial Civil Service recruited in England, the new Educational Provincial Service hardly marks any such concessions to the aspirations of natives for the higher posts to which they are day by day, more and more qualifying themselves." The "Native Opinion" observes :—"It has been evolved out of a long correspodence between the Secretary of State, the Government of India, and the Local Governments ranging over a period of more than 5 years, that is, from March 1891 to July 1896. No fault can therefore be found against the new scheme for haste or want of deliberation ; and if it does not satisfy our expectations or does not properly carry out the various recommendations of the Public Service Commission, the defect will be found due to a desire to spare as much as possible the privileges and vested interests under the present system. The re-organization of the the Education Department has in fact been guided by the same principles and motives which prompted similar reforms in other departments, and the scheme unfolded in the present resolution is therefore open to all the criticisms passed on their predecessors relating to the Revenue, Judical, Public Works, and other departments."

WANTED A RAILWAY BOOKING-OFFICE.

On the recommendation of a correspondent, the "Indian Spectator" suggests, that the B. B. and C. I. Railway should open a booking office somewhere in the heart of the native town, just as the G. I. P. Railway has done. Our contemporary remarks :—Excellent as the arrangements of the Bombay Baroda are, it cannot be denied that in this matter they have an example to follow from the older line, that has branch booking offices in the hearts of the town, not only in Bombay, but at Poona, and other places too. The Charni Road and the Grant Road stations are always over-crowded at the time of the departure of the through mail and passenger trains ; and in the crush and scramble many must be coming to grief and losing trains. The grievance is one which, we suppose, has only to be brought to the notice of the energetic officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to be remedied ; for their regard for the convenience of the passengers has almost become proverbial."

LORD SANDHURST'S CONCILIATORY SYMPATHY.

The "Gujarati" says : Lord Sandhurst has given one more proof of his desire to conciliate public opinion and avoid friction by not obstinately adhering to his own resolutions or decisions. Our Viceroys or Governors can not make us large concessions every day. They have neither power nor opportunities of doing so. But there are many matters in which even small concessions will be gratefully appreciated. A little kindness, a little sympathy, and a little courtesy go to win the heart of the people far more than elaborate but fruitless resolutions, or displays of official prestige and power. Discussion of the budget in the month of August will be sufficiently late, and nothing will be lost by complying with the unanimous desire of the non-official councillors in favour of postponing it to a later date. But if his Lordship had liked, he might have put on official airs and gravely returned to the councillors upon the undesirability of altering the programme of government business, and on the serious inconvenience that would result to those who are in responsible charge of the administration."

A LOYAL OR A "FOOLISH OFFER"?

Commenting on the recent offer of the Maharaja oa Vizianagram, the "Maratha" says :—"The Maharajf of Vizianagram has startled the world by offering to pay a lakh of rupees towards the expenses of the Suakin expedition. We confess that it is very difficult for us to assign any intelligible motive for this mad offer. But judging from the telegrams identically worded in the Bombay and Madras papers the Maharaja has made his offer as a protest against any agitation in reference to the cost of the Indian troops sent to Egypt. It appears from the telegrams that the Maharaja is seeking to imitate the Colonial offer of money as well as of men from Australia."

"A RENT IN THE SKY."

Anent the cost of the Suakin Expedition, the "Indian Spectator" remarks incidentally :—"If there is a rent in the sky, runs a Marathi proverb, it is impossible to patch it up ; and so also, it is impossible to hush up the outcries against and soothe the irritation caused by the decision of the Home Government to saddle on India, in spite of protests and arguments, the expenses of the contingent to Suakin. Coming so soon after the sacrifice of justice and political economy recently made at the altar of the Lancashire vote, the credit of England for fairness and equity is at such an ebb, that the paltry device of the Sheriff of Madras of refusing to allow the use of the Town Hall for a protest meeting, the people wanted to call there, cannot possibly mend matters in any way, or sooner make the public forget the shabby and unworthy manner in which India has been treated by England." The "Maratha" remarks : "Reading between the lines, the several speeches delivered against the motion, we cannot resist the conviction that at least many of them were actuated more by party spirit than by a conscientious desire to do justice to this country. As a party move, the amendment of Mr. John Morley was thoroughly successful in discrediting the Government and sensibly reducing its majority. The electoral pendulum may have now begun to swing in the opposite directions. But every thoughtful Indian is now beginning to realize that India is now governed on party lines in England. We may now well question the necessity for the existence of a useless, heedless, and costly dignitary like the Viceroy. Is Lord Elgin going to pocket the insult publicly given to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons?"

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The vernacular journals unanimously condemn the withdrawal of the Government grant to the Bombay University. The "Indian Spectator" states : The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta certainly made out a very good case against the resolution of the Government to withdraw the paltry grant of Rs. 5,000 yearly, it has been giving to the University. The finances of the institution are certainly in a flourishing condition ; but this is the result of all-round enhancement of the University fees, which is severely felt by the students. Moreover, there are many improvements to be made in which the University is badly in want of funds. It has to make a better provision for accommodating the Matriculation candidates, who have at present to do for six hours the hard work of answering questions in 'pendals,' which admit and retain heat but shut out all ventilation. The University has also to provide for a supervising examiners'-board and for better remuneration to the ordinary examiners themselves. The work of the University is daily growing, and additions must be made to the clerical establishment and a full-time registrar appointed. The change made by the adoption of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal is also likely to further the necessity of holding the various examinations twice every year." The "Native Opinion" states :—"One grievous feature of Monday's debate at the Senate's meeting was Dr. Pollen's amusing objection to Mr. Mehta's motion on the ground of a "petitionary attitude" quite inconsistent with the dignity of such a body as the Senate. But Dr. Pollen's vehemence erred on the wrong side ; he should have known, as Mr. Mehta pointed out, that the financial condition of the University was unsatisfactory, and in view of the reforms urgently needed, the little balance in their hands was not only not enough to meet their growing expenditure, but might compell them again to resort to increasing examinations fees. That was the question which the University had to face, and could not Dr. Pollen perceive as to who was a wefully illiberal and "beggarly," the Government with a surplus balance of forty lakhs, or the University with a temporary balance of some twenty or thirty thousands? The "Maratha" of Poona writes :—During the discussion Dr. Pollen suggested that it would be ridiculous and undignified on the part of the Senate to demand such a small sum and he also suggested that the Fellows should make up the deficiency by an annual contribution from their own pockets. The action of the Government was also sought to be defended on the plea that the withdrawn grant would be utilized in the promotion of primary education in the Presidency. Dr. Pollen committed the same mistake in the Senate, which Lord George Hamilton committed in the House of Commons in reference to his Suakin resolution. The real question does not contain the smallness or the bigness of the sum, but it is the principle for which the Senate is fighting.

The biggest crowd Calcutta Football has yet seen gathered on Saturday afternoon to witness the match between the Calcutta and Royal Welsh teams. Benches were arranged behind the inner rows of spectators to enable their possessors to look over the heads of those in front. Tiers gharry roofs were at a premium, and even the glacis of the Fort a quarter of a mile away, was covered with people. The ground itself was more like a Roman Amphitheatre than a bit of the maidan, tier beyond tier of eager Bengali farces craning over each other to see the play. The match was well contested throughout, Calcutta ultimately winning by one goal to nothing. The final in the Shield Competition now lies between the Calcutta Football Club and the Shropshires, and after the form Calcutta displayed the Shropshires will have their work cut out for them.

REPAIRING OUR FENCES.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, writing in the "St. James's Budget," says :—We all have to do it, both as individuals and as nations : in the office, in the home, in the House our fences get damaged and we have to repair them under pain of worse to follow. By time alone they get decayed and worn out ; and gaps are made through which creep stealthy trespassers or ramp in bolder marauders, defying even the poor little semblance of a barrier that once was stout and prohibitive enough. Besides this natural action of time, local conditions change, and our fences need to be changed with them—for the most part set farther back, so as to give the public ever and ever a wider footpath. But sometimes, when liberty of way has degenerated into the very licence of free-going, we have to advance those fences as well as to repair them. And this is the most difficult bit of work in all the world to do—recovering ground that has been lost and let to run to waste, or hedging in an acre that hitherto has been common land, generally ending in a ruction, whereof the issue is more than doubtful.

In modern times we are in danger of doing too much rather than too little in the way of repairing our fences, altering our landmarks, and making changes generally that upset the well-known and familiar. We are always rectifying this frontier and that—hunting for mare's nests which we find by the dozen, and concocting panaceas for ills which do not exist out of our own imagination. The end of a century seems to have a certain disturbing force of its own, and nothing that did for our fathers is good enough for us. Even when the memory of certain old fellows among us carries them back to better things, and they know what they say, even then our up-to-date young showers stoutly maintain that theirs is an advance—theirs is the finer pattern—theirs the more perfect way. If facts and tradition stare them in the face and give them the lie—so much the worse for facts and tradition! As those who have never known five-year-old English mountain mutton, roasted by an open fire, declare that Australian two-year-old, properly stewed and baked in a close oven, is every whit as good or even better, so our young reformers say they have improved everything to which they have put their eager hands ; and whether the fences wanted repairing or not, they wag their heads in admiration of the showy stakes which the various new Boards and Councils have hammered in among the fine old serviceable palings. Still, something must be done here and there, as time goes on and the picturesqueness of antiquity crumbles into the unserviceableness of decay. So have whatsoever the fathers good for all ages ; and though we cannot improve on the potter's wheel, we can on the hand that throws and the clay that is thrown.

Take the marriage question for one example. We want a little rectification here—a little common-sense appreciation of what is best for human nature as we have it and human society as it has become. And between the maintenance of a spiritual analogy which even Rome is sometimes forced to abandon, and rules that shall get the gratest practical good while minimising the inevitable evils of a human institution, it does not seem difficult to decide which is the better way. So too with the position assumed by an Erastian National Church which tries to balance itself on the fence—and fails. For it cannot be at one and the same time national and under the law, and independent and above the law. Sects may make what regulations they like for the better conduct of their internal affairs ; but a National Church holds another position altogether, and it would be better for all concerned if it came off the fence and planted itself firm and square on one side or the other. We cannot eat our cake and have it, and only Janus was able to face two ways at once. And Janus went out when the Great God Pan died.

We want too a comprehensive and thorough overhauling of the line where once stood the hedge of Protection and now is the open gangway of Free Trade. We want it proved indisputably, conclusively, how the new system has worked for the permanent prosperity of the kingdomt If it can be proved that it has done all claimed for it by the Cobden Club and Free Traders in general, well and good. No one would want to see the former fences replaced. But if not—it would not seem to be a waste of time to turn out of our fields the foreign cattle who are stripping it of its finest growths, and who are becoming so numerous that they are shouldering out the native stocks. It is all a question of "if." If this instituted admission of foreign goods and foreign competitors be good for the country at large, no one has a word to say ; but if it is not? A few stout stakes, keeping out the most aggressive of these foreign cattle—the greediest and the most numerous—might be as well all things considered, as the huge universal dumping ground, where sturdy rivals and poisonous vermin alike may squat and congregate, to the dispossessing of the natural inhabitants. It is an open question ; and, after all, a levelled fence can be replaced if the will runs that way!

On the education matter we have had no end of repairing and tinkering and hammering in and cutting out ; and truly the ideal fence is a lovely invention to the fancy and makes the heart quite glow with prophetic enthusiasm of the time when all England shall be refined, well educated, literary and artistic. It is a thing to live for, when one has a little talk with the twelve-year-old son of a pauper flower-woman whose necessities a small knot of philanthropic ladies undertake every now and then to supply. With a husband in the hospital, she herself laid by with her ninth child, her little eyes were twelve has the duty of carrying round her basket of flowers. Asked about his school and where he stands and what he knows, what a rush of national pride comes over one to hear him repeat all the Latin names for the principal bones of the body! No floundering between the tibia and the fibula for him—no mixing up of the ulnaland the patella! He has them all pat ; and just to think of the immense advantage this knowledge will be to the son of pauper parents when he has to turn out into the world and earn his bread by the sweet of his brow and the work of his hands! Truly we have repaired that educational fence to some purpose when this is the net result! Great too is the luxury of a maid educated at a Board School and taught the ungodliness of respect for her social superiors, as to say nothing of other things of doubtful origin. But her education has its advantages. She can read our letters—and she does ; she can borrow the books out of our library—and she does ; she can copy trumpery bits of poetry met with in her own special penny journal, the while she neglects her proper work—and she does this too : and she can refuse to obey the laws and regulations of the house on the plea of her professional skill, which makes her a mistress of her own art and consequently of her own actions. All this we get as the result of our late vigorous repairing of our educational fences which perhaps had got a little out of condition, but which certainly did not need the tremendous amount of reconstruction they have undergone! So that, on the whole, this most necessary and valuable act of vigilant energy has not given us quite all the benefits we expected from it ; and we might have let part of it alone with greater profit to all concerned. Other things need repairing, however, with a firm hand and a liberalamount of material—notably those two Arms by which the nation is defended ; and above all we ne ed to repair the gaps made in the once firm fence of patriotic feeling—those gaps through which blunks and rodents, vipers and vermin crawl without let or hindrance, doing such damage as they can to the land which gave them birt hand gives them the bread that might well go to honester men.

THE CZAR'S GOVERNMENT AS SPIRIT MERCHANT.

"The Government liquor monopoly" (says the Odessa correspondent of the "Daily News,") "was inaugurated to-day in this province by the solemnisation of divine services in the nineteen chief spirit stores pertaining to the Crown. This newly-created monopoly came into active operation to-day throughout the whole of European Russia. With the establishment of this State monopoly for the sale of intoxicating liquors by the Government it is hoped that the encouragement given to drunkenness by the drink-shop keepers through the sale of liquor on credit or in exchange for articles bartered or deposited as security will now entirely cease. That class of tavern-keepers which has hitherto exercised the most baleful influence in rural districts now disappears. Under the State monopoly the quality and refinement of spirituous liquors will be vastly improved, and there will be no more adulteration with injurious and even poisonous fugredients. The special supervision which is to be exercised over the sobriety of the people in each province will also further the task of inculcating the consumption of liquor in moderation. In the opinion of the Ministry of Finance this moderation will increase the total quantity of the spirituous product consumed, and thereby increase the State revenue."

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on Saturday, says : "There has been considerably more doing this week in the Calcutta share market, and some stocks have registered a considerable advance. The share splitting of the Barnagore Company being now an accomplished fact, the stock has considerably improved in price. It is understood that negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the fine garden of the Tukvar Tea Company to London and the shares have jumped up some Rs. 75 in consequence. The Segowlie Ruxaul Railway continues in favour, and the shares are being dealt in at steadily advancing prices. For preference shares and other gilt-edged securities, the demand is unabated, and prices are steadily advancing—indeed with Government 3 per cent. securities at over 4 premium—a bank rate of 3 per cent. and money a drug, the cautious investor is in a state of great perplexity as to how to put out his money. Tenders for the Calcutta Municipal Loan of 20 lakhs at 3½ per cent. should be submitted by Friday night at 2-30 p.m. The loan has a currency of 15 years, and is pretty sure to go at a good premium. There was a much easier feeling, however, yesterday in the share market and prices of jute stocks were lower."

THE RINDERPEST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Whilst our attention is fixed upon the Transvaal and Bulnwayo another peril in South Africa creeps up almost unnoticed. Those, we hope, are passing troubles, but the consequences of the rinderpest may be graver than both, and permanent. Colonists know that very serious results must follow if the Kaffir tribes lose their cattle, but even they seem to be distracted by the excitement of events at Pretoria, to judge by the South African Press. The facts given are alarming enough, but newspapers do not seem to dwell upon them. Probably, however, we should find that the gravity of the situation is quite understood could we hear the discourse of farmers and townsmen in the outlying districts. British South Africa is an enormous country. In the parts long settled and most thickly populated, whence come the majority of the newspapers which we study, Kaffirs were never established, and the Hottentot tribes have been broken up for a century. Residents there consider the effects of the cattle plague in relation mostly to their own herds, and they congratulate themselves that "it has stopped at the frontier." Beyond, however, "it is spreading," we learn, "in all directions. Cattle over an immense area are being decimated, and in districts bodering on Cape Colony are being practically wiped out." A telegram of Saturday mentions that 2,000 cattle have died "in the vicinity of Mangwe."

With reference to the rinderpest which is working such havoc in South Africa, experience proves (a correspondent writes) that ruthless slaughter of suspected animals is the only effectual means to stay the plague,

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE autobiographical reminiscences of the author of The Schonberg-Cotta Family, to be published in the autumn by Mr. John Murray, were commenced by the late Mrs. Rundle Charles some ten years ago at the request of one of her greatest friends. In the volume which is entitled Our Seven Homes she describes the events of her childhood and early life, gives some particulars of her parents, and refers at length to the development of her religious beliefs. A couple of new works by Mr. Edward Whymper will be issued shortly by Mr Murray. They are called Chamonix and the Range of Mont Blanc and Zermatt and the Matterhorn, and both these descriptive guides will contain a large number of illustrations and maps.

The interest taken by some members of the Royal Family in wood-carving and iron-work has proved beneficial not only to the trades immediately concerned, but also to the publishers. Mr. B. T. Batsford has arranged for early issue a handbook on Art Smithing, written by Professor Franz Sales Meyer, of the School of Applied Art at Karlsruhe and the volume will contain an introduction by Mr. J. Starkie Gardner, from whom, by the way, a book on Old English Ironwork may shortly be expected. Respecting carving Mr. Batsford is about to publish a two-guinea edition of Miss Emma Phipson's Choir Stalls. Also Details of Gothic Wood Carving, being a series of drawings from original work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by Mr. Franklyn A. Crallan, late instructor in wood carving in the Municipal Technical School at Derby. Mr. Crallan states that he hopes by the publication of these drawings some stimulus may be given to the rational restoration of old work and to the suitable decoration of new churches.

Mr. Edwin Sidney Hartland's Legend of Perseus is a work which, as an authoritative exposition of the anthropological interpretation of folk-lore, has taken its place by the side of Mr. Frazer's Golden Bough, the latter being a book "recommended" by Mr. John Morley in a speech on Monday to the subscribers to the British School at Athens. The third and concluding volume of Mr. Hartland's Study of tradition in story, custom, and belief will be published by Mr. Alfred Nutt in the autumn, and has for a sub-title The Rescue of Andromeda. The two preceding volumes were called Supernatural Birth and The Life Token. Mr. Nutt is also passing through the press the second volume of the Voyage of Bran, in which the nature, origin, and development of the doctrine of re-birth among the Celtic races will be investigated.

Mr. Edward Woodall Naylor's work on Shakespeare and Music, which was recently published by Messrs. J. M. Dent, is intended to form the first of the Temple Shakespeare Manuals. Mr. Naylor is a well-known London church organist, is a member of the Musical Association, and was trained at the Royal College of Music, taking his Mus. Bac. degree in 1891 at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The next addition to the series will be Shakespeare and London, in which Mr. T. Fairman Ordish describes not only the metropolis of the playwright's day, but also the theatres of the period. This will most likely be followed by volumes dealing with Shakespeare and Sport, Botany, and Criticism. Messrs. Dent are preparing for autumn publication an account of Mrs. Earnest Hart's travels in Burma; there will be a number of large photogravures of the Burmese and their country.

The famous Hungarian novelist Maurus Jokai's novel, Black Diamonds, will be issued by Messrs. Jarrold and Sons. Arrangements have been made for its simultaneous publication in London and New York. The translation will contain a special letter of authorisation from Maurus Jokai, a fine engraving of whose portrait will form the frontispiece to the volume.

Captain H. N. Gall is bringing out a series of solutions to problems in "Applied Tactics" that have been asked at recent Army examinations. The first of the series, with an appendix dealing with military map reading as applied to tactics, is now in the hands of the printer, and will appear shortly through Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co.

A treatise on Orthopædic Surgery, by Mr. A. H. Tubby, of Westminster Hospital, will be published in a few days by Messrs. Macmillan, under the title of Deformities. The volume will be elaborately illustrated, and is specially intended for practitioners and advanced students. It is founded mainly on the author's own work, though he has endeavoured to embody also the results of the work done by other eminent authorities on the subject, both English and foreign.

Now that so many people are devoted to cycling and golf and other forms of outdoor sport, a practical guide to the knitting of knickerbocker stockings by so well-known an authority as Miss H. E. Ryder, whose knitting cards are in almost universal use, should be particularly welcome, Messrs. Macmillan think with justice. The little book, which will be published immediately, contains detailed instructions, based throughout on personal experience, for the knitting of such stockings in various patterns. The text is illustrated by diagrams, and a photographic reproduction of a full-sized stocking forms the frontispiece.

The need of a complete biography of Jean Francois Millet has long been felt. It will, perhaps, be supplied by the work upon which Mrs. Henry Ady (Julia Cartwright) has been long engaged. Her book is now in the press, and will appear next September. It will contain many letters not published before. The artist's family and friends have also supplied Mrs. Ady with many new and interesting particulars of his life and career, and of the sale and subsequent history of his pictures. Among the illustrations will be reproductions (by permission) of several drawings and pastels from Mr. J. S. Forbes's collection lately exhibited at the Grafton Gallery and never before engraved.

Next Monday Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish Mr. James Sibree's Madagascar and the Malagasy, with illustrations and map. The book deals with the physical features and natural history of the island, its natural capabilities, the daily life, the customs, religion, superstitions, lore, and handicrafts of the people. There is a description of the capital, Antananarivo, religious, and charitable institutions. A chapter is devoted to curious words and customs connected with chieftainship and royalty among the Malagasy, and notes on relics of the sign and gesture language. The work ends with a summary of the last twenty-five years' general history of the island.

Madagascar is also one of the subjects of a volume by Mr. Bennet Burleigh, which the same publisher will bring out within the next fortnight. The volume contains an interview with the Queen of Madagascar. It is, also, we believe, as favourable to the Protestant Missionaries as Mr. Knight's book is the reverse. The second subject of Mr. Burleigh's book is Ashanti, in which, as well as in Madagascar, he acted as Special Correspondent. Mr. Burleigh objects to military officers assuming the duties of war correspondents. It is impossible, he says, that they can perform both kinds of duties efficiently. He has some pleasant things to say about Prince Henry of Battenberg. He says that the climate and scenery of the African land have been much maligned, and he praises its natural fertility.

Mr. Batford, of 94, High Holborn, will shortly publish a two guinea volume, entitled "Choir Stalls and their Carving: Examples of Misericords in Some English Cathedrals and Churches, sketched by Emma Phipson, author of a book on the animal lore of Shakespeare's time. The volume will contain three hundred examples on one hundred plates, reproduced from the original sketches by "Ink Photo" process. Some of the most striking examples are taken from Westminster Abbey. The quaint specimens of the carver's skill, shown in this work, may prove welcome to all who take any interest in the minor arts of mediæval England.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. will shortly publish a new edition of Dr. Cunningham Geikie's Hours with the Bible, in which the books of the Old and New Testaments are treated in their relation to modern discovery and knowledge. The edition is, to a large extent re-written. It is to be completed in twelve volumes. The same author's Ben Ammi: Being the Story of the Life of Lazarus of Bethany, told, reputedly, by himself, now preparing for publication, will be issued by Messrs. Longmans.

Max O'Rell contributes an amusing and instructive article on Petticoat Government to the new number of the "North American Review." After this article come Comments by Mrs. H. P. Spofford and Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the International Order of Kings' Daughters and Sons. In the same number the Hon. C. W. Stone writes on the subject of a common coinage for all nations.

Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode will publish in about two months the work on Railway Enterprise on which Mr. Athol Mayhew and Mr. Loxton Hunter have been engaged. An enlargement of the work beyond the limits originally contemplated has necessitated the delay in publication. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode are just bringing out Mr. Hunter's little work, Wanderings in Lancashire and Cheshire, specially prepared for holiday makers. It contains maps of the district, descriptions of interesting buildings and localities, information about routes, fares, &c. Among the illustrations is one of No. 62, Rodney-street, Liverpool, with the facsimile of a recent postcard from Mr. Gladstone. No. 62 was Mr. Gladstone's birthplace.

Mr. Heinemann has in preparation an English version of Gerhart Hauptmann's plays, The Weavers and Lonely Folk—following, at an interval of two or three years, Mr. Archer's translation of the same dramatist's Hannele: A Dream Poem. Mr. Gordon-Holmes's translation of Letters of a Country Vicar, from the French of Yvesie Querdec; one of Dr. William Hirsch's Genius and Degeneration; and of Dr Hertwig's Biological Problem of To-Day, by Mr. F. C. Mitchell, will be issued by the same publisher in his series on Sociology and Science.

NOTICES.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of Messrs. Knowles firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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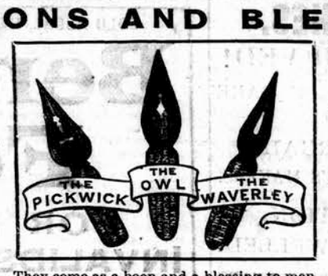

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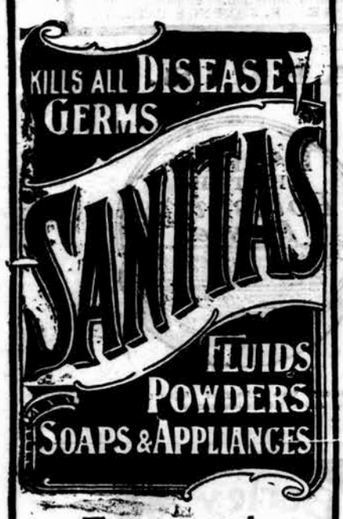

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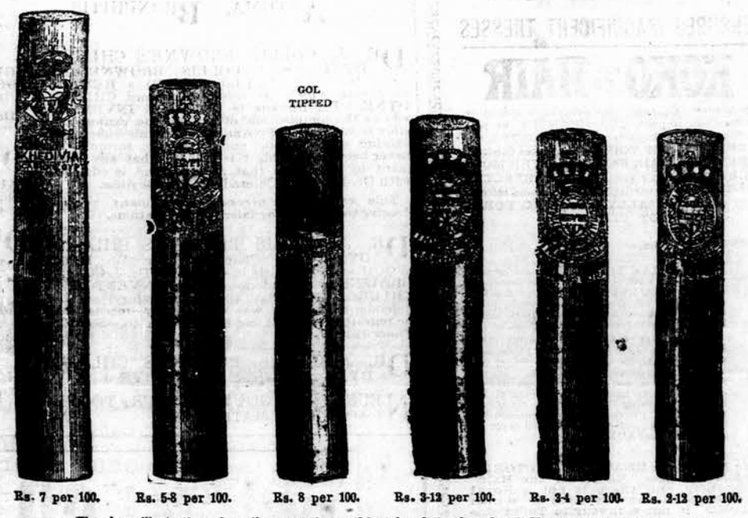

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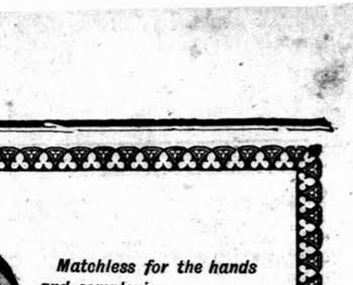

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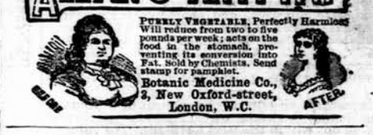

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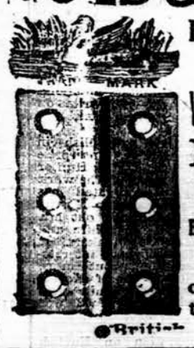

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